Government of Bengal

Report on Public Instruction in Bengal

For the year

1940-41

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
1943

Price—Indian, annas 6; English, 8d.

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Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1940-41.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The following were some of the notable features of the year:—

(1) Reorganisation of primary schools and adoption of a revised and uniform curriculum for primary schools and maktabs covering a course of four years instead of five.

(2) Holding of a short refresher course for trained primary school teachers.

(3) Publication of rules relating to the training of teachers for primary schools.

(4) Establishment of training centres for the training of primary school teachers.

(5) Transfer of primary education in the district of Bakarganj from the district board to the district school board.

(6) Introduction of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction for the Matriculation Examination of Calcutta University.

(7) The establishment of girls' junior madrasahs at important centres.

(8) Opening of the Fazlul Huq College at Chakhar by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

(9) Establishment of two new Arts Colleges—one for men at Malda and the other for women in Calcutta.

(10) Raising of the status of Magura Madrasah to that of an Islamic Intermediate College.

(11) Opening of the Training Department in Calcutta University.

(12) Establishment of an Appointment Advisory Board of Dacca University with its office in Calcutta.

2. (*i*) The following tables give comparative figures for the year and the preceding year:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of institutions—		
Recognised	62,079	59,590
Unrecognised	1,226	1,659
Total ..	63,305	61,249

Number of pupils—

	1939-40	1940-41
In recognised institutions	36,25,074	38,46,815
In unrecognised institutions	63,458	88,452
Total	36,88,532	39,35,267

Number of pupils by sex—

Males	28,86,459	31,05,926
Females	8,02,073	8,29,341
Total	36,88,532	39,35,267

(*ii*) The following table gives comparative figures for the various kinds of institutions classed as "recognised":—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Colleges*	79	83
High schools	1,409	1,457
Middle schools	2,215	2,300
Primary schools	54,460	51,880
Special schoools†	3,916	3,870

The following are the figures for recognised institutions classified according to the sources from which they draw their support:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Maintained by Government	354	366
Maintained by district boards	8,002	9,495
Maintained by municipalities	549	558
Aided from public funds	45,256	41,959
Unaided	7,918	7,212

(*iii*) There was an increase of expenditure on public instruction in Bengal as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenues	1,80,06,068	1,84,88,899
District board funds	18,09,306	30,89,959
Municipal funds	20,09,725	20,38,088
Fees	2,25,23,793	2,29,24,327
Other sources	83,68,441	82,16,982
Total	5,27,17,333	5,47,58,255

*Includes arts and professional colleges.

†Includes madrasahs, technical and vocational schools.

CHAPTER II.

Administration and Control.

Educational institutions in Bengal are controlled by the Department of Education, the two Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, district boards, municipalities, district school boards and a number of religious and philanthropic societies. The control of general education as also of engineering education is ultimately vested in the Minister of Education who is an elected member of the Legislative Assembly, whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Local Self-Government and agricultural, technical and industrial education by the Department of Agriculture and Industries. Throughout the period under review the portfolio of Education was in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, who was also, as Minister of Education, *ex-officio* President of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education in Bengal.

2. The Education Department consists of the following services:—

(*i*) Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch).

(*ii*) Bengal Senior Educational Service (Men's and Women's Branches).

(*iii*) Bengal Educational Service (Men's and Women's Branches).

(*iv*) Bengal General Service—Education.

(*v*) Subordinate Educational Service.

(*i*) *Indian Educational Service*.—Recruitment to this service has been stopped since 1924 by orders of the Secretary of State for India. There were only 11 posts in the cadre during the year excluding the post of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Of these, 7 were held by permanent members of the Indian Educational Service and 4 filled temporarily by officers of the Bengal Senior Educational Service. It has been decided by the Secretary of State to leave these posts unfilled pending a final decision regarding their abolition from the Indian Educational Service cadre. Of the seven permanent members of the Indian Educational Service one, *viz*., Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, is on deputation to another department of the Government of Bengal and a Bengal Senior Educational Service officer has been placed in the vacancy.

(*ii*) *Bengal Senior Educational Service*.—There were 54 posts in the Men's Branch and 5 posts in the Women's Branch of the Bengal Senior Educational Service on the 31st March 1941, besides the temporary post of Special Officer for Primary Education, Bengal. Of the posts in the Men's Branch, 33 were held by permanent members of the service and 8 by members of the Bengal Educational Service on an officiating basis. Of the remaining 13 posts, 6 were actually held by members of the Indian Educational Service and the remaining 7 by members of the Bengal General Service on a contract basis on special rates of pay. One of the 5 posts in the Women's Branch of the Bengal Senior Educational Service was occupied by a member of the Bengal General Service in an officiating capacity until the 31st July 1940.

(*iii*) *Bengal Educational Service*.—The Men's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service contained 197 posts, one more than in the preceding year. The Women's Branch of the service consisted as before of 33 posts.

(*iv*) *Bengal General Service*.—The strength of this service at the close of the year under report was 50: the decrease of three from the previous year is due to the abolition from 1st March 1941 of 3 posts in the Training Department of the Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong.

Besides the above there were certain part-time gazetted posts either honorary or on fixed rates of pay or allowance during the year as detailed below:—

(1) Part-time Professor of Geology, Presidency College.

(2) Part-time Lecturer in Geology, Bengal Engineering College.

(3) Visiting Lecturer in Accountancy, Bengal Engineering College.

(4) Visiting Lecturer in Irrigation, Bengal Engineering College.

(5) Honorary Visiting Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College.

(6) Visiting Lecturer on Water Supply and Sewerage, Bengal Engineering College.

(*v*) *Subordinate Educational Service*.—This service includes all posts below the Bengal Educational Service and has different branches, *viz*., teaching, inspecting, miscellaneous and ministerial on different time-scales of pay. The table below shows the strength of the different branches for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Teaching	1,374 (including 66 posts held in abeyance).	1,388 (including 64 posts held in abeyance).
Inspecting	309	310
Miscellaneous	96	104
Ministerial	415	399
Total ..	2,194	2,201

Besides the above, there were certain other temporary whole-time or part-time posts in existence on the 31st March 1941 as detailed below:—

Whole-time posts.

(1) Lecturers	19
(2) Inspecting Maulvi	1
(3) Second Maulvi	1
(4) Teachers of Primary Training Centres	98
(5) Physical Instructor	1
(6) Assistant Masters	2
(7) District Organisers of Physical Education	26
(8) Miscellaneous	5
(9) Clerk	1
(10) Stenographers	2

Part-time posts.

Lecturers	12
Drawing Master	1

3. **Direction.**—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is the executive head of the Education Department of the Government of Bengal. During the year under review Mr. J. M. Bottomley, C.I.E., was the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. He was assisted in his work by an Assistant Director of Public Instruction, an Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, a Special Officer for Primary Education, a Special Officer for Scheduled Castes Education, a Special Officer for Muslim Education, a Special Officer for Secondary Education and a Reader and Secretary, Text-Book Committee. The post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction was held by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan and that of Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education by Khan Bahadur Badiur Rahman. The posts of Special Officers for Primary Education and Scheduled Castes Education were held by Khan Sahib Mr. Abdul Hakim and Babu Raj Kumar Das respectively. Khan Bahadur Mr. Md. Maula Baksh served as Special Officer for Muslim Education, Dr. W. A. Jenkins as Special Officer for Secondary Education, and Maulvi Kazi Abdul Wadud as Reader and Secretary, Text-Book Committee.

4. **Inspection.**—The following statement indicates the strength of the departmental inspecting staff as it stood on 31st March 1941:—

Inspecting staff.	Presidency Division.	Burdwan Division.	Dacca Range.	Bakarganj Range.	Chittagong Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Total.
Inspectors and Second Inspectors.	3	2	1	2	2	2	12
Assistant Inspectors of Schools for Muhammadan Education.	1	1	1	..	1	1	5
District Inspectors of Schools ..	6	6	2	2	3	8	27
Subdivisional Inspectors of Schools.	6	9	5	4	8	5	37
Sub-Inspectors of Schools ..	44	57	39	33	43	51	267
Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	3	3	..	..	..	..	6
Inspectresses of Schools ..	1		1				2
Assistant Inspectresses of Schools.	6		6				12
Inspector of European Schools	1						1
Physical Director, Bengal ..	1						1
Physical Directress, Bengal ..	1						

5. **Extra-departmental agencies.**—During the year under report, the relations between the officers of the Education Department and Executive Officers continued to be cordial and harmonious. District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers visited a number of high schools and made valuable suggestions for their improvement. As Chief Executive Officer in the district, the District Magistrate has a very important voice in the distribution of grants-in-aid to schools and the constitution of their managing committees. The department is thankful to these officers for their valuable advice and co-operation. The thanks of the department are also due to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of district boards, union boards, municipalities and district school boards for the interest they have shown in the spread of primary and technical education in their respective areas. The department is also indebted to the various missions and philanthropic societies who continued to do good work in the field of education, specially among the girls and educationally backward communities. The Boards of Sonthal Education

in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore were responsible for the expansion and improvement of education among the Sonthals in their respective areas. The Railway administrations also deserve mention in this connexion for maintaining schools at important centres for the benefit of their employees' children and throwing them open to children of all classes.

CHAPTER III.

Primary Education.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

General statistics.—The policy of planned distribution of primary schools and their amalgamation and consolidation continued to operate during the year, with the result that the number of primary schools fell still further. There was however an increase in the number of efficient schools and in the total number of pupils.

The following table gives comparative figures for the number and cost of all primary schools in Bengal for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Number of schools	54,460	51,880
Number of pupils	2,759,390	2,981,053
Cost	Rs. 92,36,093	1,02,18,682

2. **Primary education for Indian boys*—Schools.**—The number of primary schools for Indian boys during the year was 40,730 (41,266).

The table below shows the number of primary schools for Indian boys in the various areas in the Presidency:—

Division.	Number of schools managed by Government.	Number of schools managed by district boards.	Number of schools managed by municipalities.	Number of schools receiving aid from public funds.	Number of schools not receiving any aid from public funds.	Total.	Total number of schools returned in the previous year.
Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta).	29	416	60	6,563	605	7,673	7,918
Calcutta	..	..	149	382	28	559	573
Burdwan Division ..	15	474	71	7,353	710	8,623	9,037
Dacca Range ..	9	4,107	33	125	155	4,429	4,482
Bakarganj Range ..	5	551	10	5,357	533	6,456	6,641
Chittagong Division ..	4	1,866	37	2,588	169	4,664	4,286
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	..	..	..	158	20	178	147
Rajshahi Division ..	12	1,871	41	5,623	601	8,148	8,182
Total ..	74	9,285	401	28,149	2,821	40,730	41,266

* Primary education of Indian girls and that of Europeans are dealt with in other chapters.

3. **Pupils.**—The number of pupils in boys' primary schools rose from 2,297,342 (including 278,498 girls) in 1939-40 to 2,551,398 (including 268,272 girls) in 1940-41. The total number of boys in the primary stage, that is to say, of boys attending primary schools and the primary classes of secondary schools was 2,435,149 (2,265,928) of which 1,076,270 (955,672) were Hindus and 1,338,113 (1,176,974) Muslims. The following statement shows the number of boys in the primary stage:—

Class.	1939-40. Number of boys.	1939-40. Percentage to the total number of pupils.	1940-41. Number of boys.	1940-41. Percentage to the total number of pupils.
I	1,517,523	67·0	1,504,001	61·8
II	369,482	16·3	473,280	19·4
III	217,003	9·6	267,177	11·0
IV	161,920	7·1	190,691	7·8
Total ..	2,265,928	100	2,435,149	100

This appalling wastage must be eliminated at all costs if literacy is to make any headway through the agency of primary schools. There was a sustained effort on the part of the inspecting officers to recognise their responsibilities and the following devices were adopted:—

(*a*) *Better qualified teachers.*—Trained matriculates were recruited in larger numbers for free board schools and under-qualified teachers were replaced as qualified teachers became available.

(*b*) Separate teaching of the lowest class which will for some years to come have the majority of pupils of the school. The device was first introduced by the district school board of Mymensingh and has since been recommended by the Primary Education Committee and accepted by other district school boards. This ensures—

(1) better and more effective teaching of the beginners,

(2) economy in the number of teachers, and

(3) economy in school accommodation.

(*c*) The principle of co-education in primary schools has been accepted by Government. In the event of local opposition to co-education provision for separate teaching of girls of classes III and IV (above 8 years of age) has been made.

(*d*) Experiments were carried out at 5 selected centres under the direction and guidance of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Range, to discover the most effective and economic system of teaching Bengali according to the recommendations of the Committee on Primary Education appointed by Government in 1938. The experiments go to support the view that the "sentence method" is more effective and economic than the "alphabetic method". The experiments were not, however, carried out on a scale large enough to give the conclusion a scientific value. It is expected that the example will be followed in other parts of the province and the experiment will be tried with a series of Bengali readers written under either system

within the vocabulary of the children of the different classes and the results published in educational journals for the edification of teachers and members of the public.

The Primary (Maktab) Final Examination has been gradually gaining in popularity as will be evident from the comparative figures given below for the last two years:—

Year.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1939-40	57,997	46,242
1940-41	71,646	55,160

There was a sudden increase in the number of pupils offering for the Primary (Maktab) Final Examination and a number of new centres had to be opened at different places.

4. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining primary schools for Indian boys came to Rs. 85,20,968 (Rs. 75,41,475). Of the total maintenance charges Rs. 60,94,931 (Rs. 50,72,728) or 71·5 (67·3) per cent. was met from public funds and Rs. 24,26,037 (Rs. 24,68,747) or 28·5 (32·7) per cent. from private sources. The expenditure from public funds was made up as follows:—

Year.	Provincial revenues.	District board funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939-40	33,20,897	7,27,640	10,24,191	50,72,728
1940-41	34,16,242	16,31,101	10,47,588	60,94,931

5. **Primary schools in Calcutta.**—The number of boys' primary schools in Calcutta fell from 573 to 559 and that of pupils attending them from 46,269 to 45,517. The fall in the number of schools was due to the closing of 14 lower primary schools. The decrease in the number of pupils was not, however, due to the fall in the number of schools. The Sub-Inspectors during the round of their inspection often found the roll strength on the wane particularly in the mercantile area in Burrabazar. The reason they found was that some people in that area had left Calcutta with their wards perhaps owing to trade dislocation and war panic. The number of Corporation free primary schools for boys remained stationary at 149. Free and compulsory primary education has been introduced in some parts of the city, but schemes for its extension are kept in abeyance for the present.

6. **Primary education in district school board areas.**—During the year one school board under the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930, in the district of Bakarganj was added to the existing list of school boards at Mymensingh, Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Tippera, Faridpur, Howrah and 24-Parganas.

The cess continued to be realised in the districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Tippera, Chittagong, Noakhali, Faridpur, 24-Parganas and Jalpaiguri and was imposed in the districts of Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur, Nadia, Murshidabad and Bakarganj. The free primary schools have attracted a good number of qualified teachers to the district school board service. The existing grant of five lakhs for primary education was supplemented by an additional grant of eight lakhs during the year towards subsidising the cess receipts of district school boards.

The financial difficulties inherent in any scheme of primary education for the province were to some extent solved during the year by the Cabinet decision of the 7th June 1940 which provided an additional grant of 35 lakhs for primary education from 1945-46 in accordance with the following programme:—

	Lakhs.
1941-42	15
1942-43	20
1943-44	25
1944-45	30
1945-46	35

7. **Free primary education in municipalities.**—During the year under report Government sanctioned the extension of the free primary education scheme to the Muktagacha Municipality. The Chittagong Municipality is the only municipality which has introduced free and compulsory primary education (for boys since 1928 and for girls as well since 1941).

The policy of imparting free primary education in urban areas in the province is being re-examined by Government and steps are being taken according to the recommendation of the Primary Education Committee, to amend the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919 so as to ensure the provision of adequate facilities in all municipalities. Pending final decision in the matter further expenditure on primary education in municipal areas under Biss' Scheme has been suspended by Government.

8. The interest that was evinced in the problem of adult education in the previous year was continued and the Director of Rural Reconstruction was placed in charge of it. A good deal of planning and propaganda work was done during the year. The efforts made however only touched the fringe of the vast field of work.

9. **School post offices.**—The number of primary school teachers who did postal duties in addition to their own work during the year under report was 285. The remuneration of postal work varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 a month.

10. **Teachers and their training.**—The demand for trained teachers for primary schools not only continued but increased owing to some more districts coming under the Primary Education Act, and a number of new training centres attached to high schools were opened in January 1941 in the Cess-paying districts. There were altogether 131 (116) guru and muallim training schools and training centres at the end of the year under review with a total number of 4,178 (3,432) pupils on the rolls.

A refresher course in up-to-date methods and technique of teaching and organisation of physical and extra-curricular activities including rural reconstruction work was held at certain centres for the existing trained teachers who had received training years ago under the old syllabuses.

The revised curriculum for primary schools came into force with effect from 1st January 1941 in all the districts of the province. Under it the course of studies has been reduced to four years from five and relieved of much of its complexity. The same curriculum is now followed in primary schools as well as maktabs and religious instruction has been introduced in all of them. The lower primary scholarship examination which used to be held at the end of class II has been abolished

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary Education.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

General.—Secondary schools of all kinds both for boys and girls with the exception of middle vernacular schools increased in number during the year under report.

The table below shows the comparative position, in respect of the number of institutions, roll strength and cost, of all secondary schools including those intended for girls:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Numbr of High English Schools	1,409	1,451
Number of Middle English Schools	2,181	2,273
Number of Middle Vernacular Schools	34	27
Number of pupils	634,164	630,826
Cost of maintenance	Rs. 1,92,67,453	1,97,53,963

2. **Secondary education for Indian boys*—Schools and pupils.**—The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys rose during the year from 3,321 to 3,426, High English schools increased from 1,278 to 1,318 and middle English schools from 2,013 to 2,085, while middle vernacular schools decreased from 30 to 23. The number of pupils reading in high English schools rose from 346,833 to 354,963 or by 8,130. But the number of pupils in middle English schools fell from 227,987 to 212,617 or by 15,370, and in middle vernacular schools from 2,922 to 2,041 or by 881. This decrease was due mainly to the exclusion of pupils of primary stages in secondary schools which are now under the free primary education scheme in district school board areas especially in the Chittagong Division. The figures for pupils in 1940-41 includes 1,495 girls reading in high schools, 7,010 girls reading in middle English schools and 188 girls in middle vernacular schools.

The following table shows the distribution of secondary schools according to management:—

	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.		
	High English schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle vernacular schools.	In high English schools.	In middle English schools.	In middle vernacular schools.
Government ..	41	4	..	13,781	609	..
District board ..	..	37	6	..	4,330	372
Municipal board ..	2	4	..	1,595	818	..
Aided	667	1,719	16	182,731	174,407	1,631
Unaided	608	321	1	156,856	32,453	38
Total ..	1,318	2,085	23	354,963	212,617	2,041

*Secondary education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in other chapters.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining secondary schools for Indian boys came to Rs. 1,59,65,251 (Rs. 1,55,98,394). Of which Rs. 26,37,344 (Rs. 25,73,010) or 16·5 (16·5) per cent. came from public funds and Rs. 1,33,27,907 (Rs. 1,30,25,384) or 83·5 (83·5) per cent. from private sources. High English schools cost during the period Rs. 1,25,21,676 (Rs. 1,21,65,037), middle English schools Rs. 34,14,773 (Rs. 33,99,226) and middle vernacular schools Rs. 28,802 (Rs. 33,431).

The following table shows the expenditure on various types of secondary schools for Indian boys according to sources:—

	High English schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle vernacular schools.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	17,76,177	2,91,156	2,462
District board	20,739	4,69,692	11,659
Municipal board	39,913	25,546	..
Fees	93,61,777	20,94,130	10,190
Other sources	13,23,070	5,34,249	4491
Total	1,25,21,676	34,14,773	28,802

4. **Manual instruction.**—Seventy-seven (70) high and middle English schools offered such courses as smithy, carpentry, soap-making, umbrella-making, dyeing, weaving, etc., in the year under report. Their utility lies not so much in giving the boys a bias for such industries in future life as in the fact that they foster the growth of creative power in the boys and provide for healthy recreation breaking the monotony of academic work.

5. **Agricultural education.**—In accordance with the programme of work outlined in the scheme for the introduction of agricultural education in non-Government secondary schools, the monthly allowance of Rs. 10 each payable to the teachers trained in agriculture was renewed in favour of 52 teachers. The schools which worked their farms or gardens at a loss also received grants up to a maximum of Rs. 100 in case of a farm and Rs. 20 in case of a garden. Twenty-five middle English schools opened continuation classes and 15 teachers were deputed for training at the Dacca Farm. Signs were in evidence of the growing appreciation of the need for such training among the rural schools which though not admitted to the benefits of the scheme were trying hard to organise instruction in agriculture as an aid to the training of the future citizen.

6. **School Final Classes (Science Side).**—The Science course classes were attached to 7 high schools in Bengal and had an enrolment of 178 pupils on 31st March 1941. Out of 76 candidates sent up for the School Final Examination (Science Side) 55 were successful.

7. **Results of Matriculation Examination.**—The total number of candidates who appeared at the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University and the High School Examination of the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education in 1941 was 25,132 (39,142) of whom 14,222 (20,757) came out successful.

8. **Curriculum.**—The revised Matriculation Regulations came into force with effect from the Matriculation Examination of 1940.

The Dacca Board has also adopted a revised regulation introducing the Vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in high schools

under its control. This will take effect from the examination of 1942 in all subjects other than English and Mathematics and from the examination of 1944 in all subjects other than English.

9. **Grant-in-aid system.**—The general principles in respect of the distribution of grants underwent no change during the year under review. In the face of financial difficulties conditions relating to the maintenance of the scale of expenditure had to be relaxed in the case of some schools. In backward localities particularly rigid adherence to the grant-in-aid rules, was not always possible. It is admitted on all hands that the system is of great importance inasmuch as it helps in the maintenance of efficiency and morale in the schools participating in it.

10. **Teachers.**—There were 28,567 male teachers in secondary schools in the year under report of whom 6,012 only were trained. The pay and prospects of teachers in private schools remained as poor as before with the result that most of them had perforce to take to private tuition and other occupations to supplement their income.

11. **Training of teachers.**—The two Government Training Colleges at Calcutta and Dacca which train teachers for work in secondary schools had an enrolment of 172 (198) students in 1940-41, all reading for the B. T. Course. The cost of maintenance of the two colleges amounted during the year under report to Rs. 1,00,769 (Rs. 98,514).

During the year the University of Calcutta opened a training department for secondary school teachers reading for the B. T. Degree, thus effecting a very much needed increase in the facilities for training. The short courses of training in special subjects, such as Science and Geography, which had been inaugurated by the University a few years ago, were continued during the year.

The scheme of permitting graduate teachers of secondary schools to appear at the B. T. Examination as private candidates under certain conditions was also continued in the year under report.

In addition, the training department of St. Xavier's College which had been opened in the previous year continued to function and had 15 (10) students on its rolls.

Altogether 258 candidates appeared at the B. T. Examination of Calcutta University and 152 came out successful. The examinations of Dacca University were postponed for some time owing to serious communal disturbances in the town.

As in the previous year there were 4 normal training schools meant primarily for those who intend to teach in the junior forms of secondary schools. Matriculation is the minimum qualification required of a candidate seeking admission to these schools, the enrolment of which during the year was 344 (352). The upkeep of these institutions cost Government Rs. 90,225 (Rs. 90,273). Out of 168 candidates sent up for the last examination 148 came out successful.

12. **General.**—The existing system of secondary education suffers from many and serious defects and the mending of them presents a problem which is recognised as being one of the most serious that confronts the educationists and statesmen of the day.

The changes that have been made in the Matriculation curriculum of the University, widening its scope and recognising the need for extra-curricular activities, are excellent, but they demand more accommodation and the services of persons properly trained to teach the new subjects.

Two of the greatest needs are more generous grants from public funds and the creation of a body which has the leisure and capacity to exercise effective control over secondary education.

CHAPTER V.

University and Collegiate Education.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

1. **Calcutta University.**—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur (now Sir) M. Azizul Haque, C.I.E., B.L., M.L.A., continued to be Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University during the year under report. A notable feature of the year was the opening of the Department of Islamic History and Culture in the Post-graduate stage from July 1940. Certain changes were made in the syllabuses of studies in History for the I.A. and B.A. (Pass and Honours) Examinations. "A special period of the History of Hindu Colonial expansion and a special period of the History of Islam outside India" was added as an alternative subject in the Second Paper in History for the I.A. Examination and the following new subjects were introduced in the courses of studies for the B.A. Examination :—

Indo-Islamic and World History.
Islamic History and Culture.
Ancient Indian and World History.

The most noteworthy donations received by the University during the year was a sum of Rs. 60,000 from the Board of Trustees, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, towards the purchase of a "Cyclotron". Another endowment, unique in its character, offered to the University, was from Mr. Ranjit Palchowdhury of the Mahesganj Estate, district Nadia, for the establishment of a Fellowship to be called "Bipradas Palchowdhury Fellowship". The value of the endowment is Rs. 50,000 and its object is to enable the University "to invite competent scholars from foreign countries to visit India and study under the auspices of the University aspects of Hindu Civilisation and Culture".

The following table shows the number of students under different categories who attended the University classes during the last two years :—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
In M. A. classes	1,812	1,725
In M. Sc. classes	258	305
Under-graduate students	214	197
Women students	139	150

2. **Dacca University.**—Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., continued to be Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University during the year. An important development during the year was the establishment of an Appointment Advisory Board with its office in Calcutta with an Honorary Employment Advisor and a whole-time paid Secretary. The office of the Board has been located at 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. The new Botanical Laboratory has been constructed and as the one-storeyed building originally planned proved insufficient, a second storey has been added to it. The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to examine the scheme for instituting a medical faculty in the University has been published and the matter is now under the consideration of Government. The work of the University was carried on smoothly and with unabated zeal till the middle of March 1941 when owing to unfortunate communal disturbances in the city all normal activities of the University had to be suspended for a period in March

and April and the long vacation given earlier than usual. The most serious effect of the disturbances has been the postponement of the University Examinations. There was a total enrolment of 1,548 (1,509) students of whom 973 (including 88 women students) were reading for Arts Degree, 352 for Science Degree, while 86 were in the Law Department, 110 in the Commerce Department and 27 engaged in research work.

3. **Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The period under report is marked by the premature death of Mr. J. N. Roy who had worked as Secretary to the Board and also as Assistant Inspector of Students' Residences, Dacca, since March 1936. The late Mr. Roy rendered loyal and efficient services which were highly appreciated by the Board.

The cost of maintaining the Board during the year amounted to Rs. 50,176. The number of Islamic Intermediate Colleges under the Board rose from 4 to 5 by the grant of temporary recognition by the Board up to June 1942 to the Intermediate Classes attached to the Abdul Ghani High Madrasah, Magura, in the district of Jessore. The number of general Intermediate Colleges under the Board remained unchanged at 5.

4. **Colleges.**—The total number of Arts Colleges in Bengal rose during the year from 58 to 62 of which 51 were for men and 11 for women. The increase of four is due to the establishment of the Fazlul Huq Adina College, Malda, the Fazlul Huq College, Chakhar, Women's College, Calcutta, and the Intermediate Classes attached to the Abdul Ghani High Madrasah, Magura, in the district of Jessore. The total enrolment of these colleges was 34,094 (33,340) and their cost of maintenance was Rs. 46,07,539 (Rs. 43,73,141). Of the 51 Arts Colleges for men (including the Islamic Intermediate Colleges) 11 were maintained by Government, 22 were aided and 18 unaided.

The following figures give the enrolment and the cost of upkeep of men's colleges for the last two years:—

	Number of students.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.
Hindus	24,694	24,822
Muslims	6,205	6,559
Others	635	734
	31,534	32,115

	Cost of upkeep.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenues	13,35,383	13,74,542
District and municipal funds	4,800	..
Fees	25,38,153	26,05,876
Other sources	3,08,349	3,20,836
Total	41,86,685	43,01,254

During the year under review grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2,37,000 were distributed to non-Government Arts Colleges. On the recommendation of the University of Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was also distributed for the improvement of libraries, laboratories and gymnasia.

5. **Government Colleges.**—The number of Government Colleges for men continued to be 11 but their enrolment rose from 4,475 to 4,501. The cost of maintenance of these colleges amounted during the year under report to Rs. 15,44,960 (Rs. 15,49,661) of which Rs. 10,89,814 came from Provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student was Rs. 343 of which Rs. 242 was met by Government.

The following table gives statistics relating to Government Colleges for men*:—

Name of College.	Number of students.				Cost.			Average cost per student.	
	Hindus.	Moslems.	Others.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per student from provincial revenues.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency ..	949	221	16	1,186	3,47,645	1,83,688	5,31,333	482	315
Islamia ..	..	352	..	352	1,16,533	37,337	1,53,870	429	331
Sanskrit ..	117	..	..	117	54,038	5,613	59,651	507	461
Hooghly Mohsin ..	287	46	2	335	1,18,224	29,322	1,47,546	447	358
Krishnagar ..	309	57	5	371	74,470	34,909	1,09,379	285	194
Chittagong ..	404	355	28	787	87,669	58,070	1,45,739	214	129
Rajshahi ..	430	313	1	744	1,67,037	66,403	2,33,440	341	244
Dacca Intermediate	89	284	..	373	66,799	29,774	96,573	263	182

*Islamic Intermediate Colleges maintained by Government are dealt with in Chapter IX.

6. **Non-Government Colleges.**—Besides the colleges maintained by Government, there were 40 other Arts Colleges for men in Bengal of which 22 received aid from Government and 18 were maintained entirely from private sources.

In the aided colleges the number of students at the end of the year was 13,707 (13,960) and the cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 15,94,148 (Rs. 15,50,209) of which Rs. 2,65,470 was contributed from provincial revenues.

The roll strength of unaided colleges was 13,885 (13,099) and their cost of maintenance came to Rs. 11,62,147 (Rs. 10,86,795).

CHAPTER VI.

Professional and Technical Education.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

Law Colleges and Classes.—Arrangements for imparting legal education existed, as previously, in three institutions in Bengal, *viz.*, the University Law College, Calcutta, the Ripon Law College, Calcutta, and the Law Department of the University of Dacca. The number of students reading in the three institutions at the end of the year was 1,614 (1,748), of whom 1,205 (1,420) were Hindus, 391 (276) Muslims and the rest belonged to other communities. The upkeep of the University Law College, Calcutta, and the Ripon Law College, amounted to Rs. 1,70,188 (Rs. 1,78,027) during the year. Out of 548 candidates who appeared at the Final B.L. Examination from the three institutions 356 came out successful.

2. **Medical Colleges and Schools.**—Higher medical instruction is provided in three institutions, *viz.*, the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta. The three institutions enrolled 1,504 (1,535) students including 41 (38) women. Of the total roll strength 1,346 were Hindus, 87 were Moslems, 55 were Anglo-Indians and Europeans and 16 belonged to other communities. The cost of maintaining these institutions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,34,770 (Rs. 9,01,272). The three institutions presented 517 candidates at the Final Examination of whom 260 came out successful. The Committee appointed by Government to examine the scheme for instituting a medical faculty in Dacca University has unanimously recommended the institution of a medical faculty in the University by converting the local medical school into a medical college. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

As in the previous year, there were 9 medical schools which enrolled 2,467 (2,469) pupils, including 94 (82) women and cost Rs. 5,95,662 (Rs. 5,65,823) for their maintenance. Altogether 1,128 candidates appeared from these schools at the Final Examination, of whom 524 were declared successful.

3. **Veterinary College, Belgachia.**—The Veterinary College, Belgachia, had 225 (210) students on 31st March 1941. Of the total enrolment 130 were Hindus, 85 were Muslims, the rest came from other communities. Two hundred and nineteen candidates sat for the annual examination of the college of whom 173 got through.

4. **Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore.**—The number of students under training in the Bengal Engineering College during the year was 293 (350). The decrease was due to the fact that no admissions were made to the first year class, in November 1940, owing to the starting of the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India at this college. Of the total number of students 153 were in the Civil Engineering Department, 31 in the Mechanical Engineering Department, 39 in the Electrical Engineering Department, 14 in the Metallurgy Department, 6 in the Diploma Classes in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and 50 in the Industrial Department. Of these students 223 were Hindus, 55 were Muslims, 9 Anglo-Indians and Europeans and the rest came from other communities. The cost of the upkeep of the college came to Rs. 3,68,369 (Rs. 3,55,869) of which Rs. 2,98,632 (Rs. 2,80,278) was contributed from provincial revenues. The combined Technical Training Scheme of the Civil Aviation Directorate and the

Labour Department of the Government of India has been in operation at this college since the middle of February 1941. The construction of new barracks on the agricultural field within the college compound for the trainees was completed in the year under report. The results of the college in the various examinations held during the year are shown below:—

Examination.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
B.E. (Civil Engineering) ...	34	31
B.E. (Mechanical Engineering) ...	6	5
B.E. (Electrical Engineering) ...	7	7
B.E. (Metallurgy) ...	2	2
I.E. (Civil Engineering) ...	77	69
Associateship in Mechanical Engineering ...	1	1
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	1	1

5. **Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca.**—The roll strength of this school on the 31st March 1941 was 533 (458). Of the students 296 were Hindus, 232 were Muslims and the rest came from other communities. The cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 1,28,174 (Rs. 1,32,695) of which Rs. 81,009 (Rs. 97,061) came from provincial revenues. The school passed 78 out of 97 in the Overseer Examination and 90 out of 151 in the Sub-Overseer Examination.

6. **Bengal Survey School, Mainamati.**—This school had an enrolment of 75 (69) students. The cost of maintaining the school during the year was Rs. 19,472 (Rs. 17,998) of which Rs. 13,087 (Rs. 11,529) was contributed from the provincial revenues. The school passed 22 out of 32 in the Amin Examination and 32 out of 35 in the Survey Final Examination.

7. **Art School.**—During the year under report there were 6 Art Schools in the Presidency, the chief of which was the Government School of Art, Calcutta. Of the other 5 schools, 4 were in receipt of grants from the public funds. The Government School of Art, Calcutta, had 243 (249) students including 14 (10) lady students in the various departments; of these 220 were Hindus, 14 were Muslims and the rest came from other communities. Eighteen students appeared at the Final Examination and all of them came out successful. The cost of the upkeep of the school was Rs. 60,218 (Rs. 58,785).

8. **Commercial education.**—Facilities for advanced commercial education were provided by the two Universities, and the Commerce Departments of the Vidyasagar College and the City College, Calcutta. There were 716 and 82 candidates for the B.Com. Examination from the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca respectively of whom 320 and 39 came out successful. The Dacca Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education offers Commerce as a subject for the Intermediate Examination in one of the groups, *viz.*, Group E.

The number of commercial schools in the province at the end of the year under report was 29 (26), of which one, the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, was managed by Government. Three were aided and the rest unaided. The Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, had on its rolls 465 (495) students, of whom 397 were Hindus, 60 were Muslims and the rest coming from other communities. The cost of the upkeep of the institute was Rs. 64,337 (Rs. 66,637) towards which Rs. 33,999 (Rs. 36,771) was contributed from provincial revenues. The number of students who sat for and passed the Government Commercial Course Final and Special

Examinations from this institute and from affiliated institutions and as private candidates is given below:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Final Examination—		
Government Commercial Institute	130	75
Special Examinations—		
Government Commercial Institute and Affiliated Institutions	570	349
Private	24	12

The scheme for the revival of Bankers' Classes has been finally approved by Government. The formation of an Employment Sub-Committee under the auspices of the Board is an outstanding event of the year: it has been named the Government Commercial Institute Vocational Guidance Department. The main object of this department is to establish a closer contact with the business houses as well as different departments of Government with a view to securing employment for the trained products of this institute.

9. **Weaving institute.**—The weaving schools in the Presidency continued, as before, to be controlled by the Director of Industries. Weaving is taught in a few general secondary schools, but for the most part the training was given in special weaving schools (some of which were peripatetic), and through demonstration parties. The chief of these weaving schools is the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore. It had under training during the year 285 (219) pupils. Its maintenance during the year cost Rs. 68,743 (Rs. 62,311) of which Rs. 68,443 came from provincial revenues. The institute presented 124 candidates at the examination of whom 112 were successful.

10. **Music schools.**—There were 7 music schools in the Presidency which imparted specialised training in music—both classical and modern. Indian music has been included in the syllabus for the Matriculation Examination and many high and middle schools for girls now have arrangements for teaching music.

11. **Agricultural schools.**—An account of steps taken by the department for the teaching of agriculture in general schools is given in the chapter on secondary education.

There were 3 (3) agricultural schools and 1 (2) sericulture schools in the Presidency during the year under report. The abolition of the Peddie Silk Reeling Institution in the district of Malda accounts for the decrease in the number of sericulture schools. These schools had 143 (214) students on their rolls.

12. **Other technical centres.**—The following senior technical schools which afforded facilities for vocational education may be specially mentioned in this report:—

(1) The Calcutta Technical School provides for theoretical training with laboratory practice of apprentices in various engineering and other concerns in and around Calcutta. It had 390 pupils on its rolls and its cost of maintenance amounted during the year to Rs. 82,719 of which Rs. 42,784 came from provincial revenues.

(2) The Kanchrapara Technical School had 75 students on the 31st March 1941. Forty-eight candidates appeared in different subjects at the Board of Apprenticeship Training Annual Examination and 46 came out successful. During the year 1940-41 ten apprentice mechanics completed the training and all of them were provided with employment.

CHAPTER VII.

Education of Indian Girls and Women.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

Institutions and pupils.—In 1940-41 the total number of educational institutions of all types and grades meant for Indian girls fell from 13,803 to 11,680. This fall was in the main due to amalgamation of primary schools consequent on a policy of concentration of contiguous weak and inefficient schools. The number of girls reading in girls' schools was 500,211 (526,087) and of those reading in boys' as well as girls' schools was 829,242 (796,279). Of the total number of girls under instruction 370,696 were Hindus and 444,290 were Muslims and the rest of other communities.

2. **Controlling agency.**—There were, as before, 12 Assistant Inspectresses for the inspection of girls' schools in the Presidency under the general control of the two Inspectresses (one for the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and the other for the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions).

3. **Collegiate education.**—During the year under report the number of Arts Colleges for women was 11 (10). The increase of one is due to the addition of the Women's College, Calcutta. Of these Arts Colleges for women 3, *viz.*, the Bethune College and the Lady Brabourne College in Calcutta and the Eden Intermediate College in Dacca, are under the direct management of Government and the rest under private management. The number of students in these Arts Colleges for women was 1,965 (1,806). Besides this number there were 788 women students in men's colleges and in University classes. The statement below gives particulars relating to Arts Colleges for women:—

Colleges.	Number of students.				Cost of maintenance.			Average cost per student.
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bethune College, Calcutta	284	28	14	326	55,492	20,436	75,928	261
2. Eden Intermediate College, Dacca ..	27	15	1	43	15,925	2,151	18,076	393
3. Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta	3	64	5	72	71,419	6,837	78,256	1,086
4. Loreto House, Calcutta	42	13	85	140	500	20,971	21,471	153
5. Victoria Institution, Calcutta	137	8	22	167	7,432	19,205	26,637	166
6. Women's Department, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta	363	..	9	372	..	20,484	20,484	53
7. Gokhale Memorial Girls' College, Calcutta ..	16	1	..	17	..	..	*	..
8. South Calcutta Girls' College ..	78	..	6	84	1,000	14,844	15,844	195
9. Women's Department, Asutosh College, Calcutta	498	9	13	520	..	..	*	..
10. Kamrunnessa Girls' Intermediate College, Dacca	157	2	..	159	500	30,406	30,906	196
11. Women's College, Calcutta	62	..	3	65	..	11,917	11,917	183

*Expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Women's Department of the Asutosh College, Calcutta, and the College Department of the Gokhale Memorial School, Calcutta, has not been separately shown.

Altogether 1,290 (1,111) women students sat for the Intermediate Examinations, 514 (457) for the Bachelor's Degree Examinations and 82 (53) for M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations during the year under review and of these 788 (730), 317 (272) and 65 (42) came out successful.

The Bethune College will have affiliation in Biology up to the I.Sc. standard from the next session. This will enable students to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the University regarding admission to the Medical College and meet a real need.

Buildings for the Eden Intermediate College and School are under construction at the new civil station at Ramna. The year under report ended with serious communal disturbances in the city of Dacca causing dislocation in the smooth working of the institutions there.

The construction of buildings for the Lady Brabourne College which was in progress during the year has since been completed and the college has moved from the rented buildings to its own.

4. **Secondary Schools.**—(*i*) *High Schools.*—There were 94 (87) high schools for Indian girls of which 6 were managed by Government, 83 (77) were aided, 1 managed by municipality and the rest unaided. There were also separate girls' classes attached to some boys' high English schools. The demand for increased facilities for the education of girls was as keen as ever. The number of girls reading in girls' schools rose from 24,782 to 27,191. Two thousand two hundred and sixty girls sat for the Matriculation Examination of 1941 and 1,181 came out successful.

(*ii*) The number of middle English schools for Indian girls rose from 165 to 185 but the middle vernacular schools for girls remained stationary at 4; these schools taught 28,760 (26,410) and 637 (630) girls respectively. The demand for secondary education for girls was mostly confined to the district and subdivisional headquarters although some of the bigger rural centres had converted their upper primary schools into middle English schools. The revised syllabus of the University Matriculation Examination now in force in all high schools has provided for special subjects to meet the special requirements of girls.

Government sanctioned during the year a sum of Rs. 12,000 as furniture and equipment grants to non-Government secondary schools in connection with the teaching of various subjects under the new Regulations.

High schools for girls cost Rs. 15,43.601 (Rs. 14,53,249) and middle schools Rs. 6,07,682 (Rs. 5,67,098) during the year; of these amounts Rs. 5,19,640 (Rs. 5,07,487) and Rs. 2,59,468 (Rs. 2,36,154) respectively came from public funds.

5. **Primary schools.**—At the end of the year 1940-41, the number of primary schools for Indian girls was 11,135 (13,180) and the number of girls reading in primary schools was 740,644 (718,122). The Calcutta Corporation maintain 85 free primary schools as well as give financial help to many Government aided primary schools in Calcutta for the improvement of primary education. Among private agencies the Nari Siksha Samiti, the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes and Missionary Societies continued to work as usual with unabated zeal and energy for the spread of girls' education in the province. Primary schools for Indian girls cost Rs. 16,30,885 (Rs. 16,21,993) of which Rs. 11,70,076 (Rs. 11,54,747) was contributed from public funds.

6. **Special schools.**—The number of technical, industrial and other special schools for Indian girls during the year was 100 (88) with a total enrolment of 7,669 (6,068) pupils.

7. **Needle-work.**—The Lady Carmichael needle-work competition is attracting more and more girls and needle-work is being taken up enthusiastically by all grades of schools. During the year under review an examination called the Lady Brabourne Needle-work Diploma has been instituted.

8. **Handwork exhibition.**—The Fourth Annual Handwork Exhibition was held in the premises of the Government Hindu Female Training School, Calcutta. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sucharu Devi of Mourbhanj performed the opening ceremony and the function proved to be a very successful one.

9. **Training of teachers.**—Women teachers of secondary schools continued to receive professional training at the Training Departments of the Scottish Church College and the Loreto House, Calcutta. Altogether 51 students were trained in these institutions. Thirty-one women teachers were also trained at the Dacca Training College and in the Teachers' Training Department of the Calcutta University.

The number of training schools for women which afforded training facilities to women teachers employed in primary schools and in the lower classes of secondary schools remained stationary at 13. Of these schools 3 were managed by Government and 10 were under mission and private management. These schools had 321 (383) pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1941. As in the previous year a refresher course was held in the United Missionary Training School, Calcutta, in July 1940, at which eminent educationists delivered lectures on topics useful to the teachers. The demand for trained teachers is on the increase but the supply is deplorably inadequate as will be shewn by the following table which gives the numbers of trained women teachers in high, middle and primary schools:—

	Women teachers.	
	Total number of teachers.	Number of trained teachers.
In primary schools	5,626	866
In middle schools	918	313
In high schools	1,076	423

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

Controlling agency.—Dr. H. Thomas continued as Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, during the year.

2. **Schools.**—The number of institutions for the education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans rose during the year under review from 65 to 66. Of these 63 (61) were for general education and 3 (4) for special education. The increase of two in the number of institutions for general education was

due to the inclusion of two unaided institutions, *viz.*, (1) Bengal-Nagpur Railway European School, Santragachi, and (2) Bhatpara District European Private School. The decrease of one in the number of institutions for special education was due to the closing down of the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, in December 1940. Two of these institutions, *viz.*, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, and Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, are under the direct management of Government. The rest are managed by Railway authorities or by religious or philanthropic bodies.

There are three institutions which can be classed as "Special": they are:—

(1) the Commercial Classes attached to the Young Women's Christian Association,

(2) the Children's House, Kurseong, and

(3) the Fendall Home, Calcutta.

3. The following table shows the distribution of European schools according to management and their roll strength:—

	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Government	3	336	2	365
Church of England	9	2,023	9	2,076
Church of Rome	29	7,182	29	7,184
Non-conformist	4	901	4	909
Jewish	3	402	3	410
Armenian	1	99	1	113
Seventh Day Adventist ..	1	64	1	66
Undenominational	15	1,633	17	1,652
Total ..	65	12,640	66	12,775

The total number of pupils reading in schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians thus rose during the year from 12,640 to 12,775 or by 135. Of the 12,775 pupils, 6,938 (6,832) were boys and 5,837 (5,808) were girls. The number of non-European pupils in these schools was 3,198 (3,155), this number including Jews, Armenians, Indian Christians and others.

4. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining schools for Europeans amounted during the year to Rs. 39,11,975 (Rs. 38,78,431) including boarding charges of Rs. 11,23,314 (Rs. 10,47,858). The amount was derived from the following sources:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenues	9,87,100	9,95,291
Municipal funds	31,170	31,078
Fees	16,71,830	17,99,342
Other sources	11,88,331	10,86,264
Total ..	38,78,431	39,11,975

5. **Scholarships and stipends.**—The total amount expended on scholarships and stipends during the year 1940-41 was Rs. 35,084 (Rs. 32,249). The figure represents the amount actually drawn by recipients and exclude those scholarships and stipends which were awarded by other provinces but paid in Bengal.

6. **Teachers.**—There were 857 (850) teachers employed in European schools in Bengal during the year. Of these 205 were graduates, 533 (including 141 graduates) were trained and 324 (including 64 graduates) were untrained.

7. **Training of teachers.**—No teachers were sent to the Chelmsford College, Ghoragali, Punjab, for training during the year 1940-41. Arrangements have been made for the training of male Physical Instructors for European Schools at the Bengal Government College of Physical Education by reserving a seat for European and Anglo-Indian teachers at that college and by creating a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem. During the year two teachers took advantage of the short course on manual work provided at the Bengal Engineering College in September 1940. The Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, was closed with effect from 1st December 1940. In order to maintain a continuity in the supply of trained teachers, however, Government sanctioned five scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem each for ten months in each college session for a period of two years from 1940-41 at approved training colleges of other provinces. Five women teachers were deputed—three to the All Saints' Diocesan Training College, Naini Tal, and two to the St. Mary's Training College, Poona, Bombay. At the annual examination of the second year class of the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, in November 1940 eight students presented themselves and all were successful. As there is no suitable institution in Bengal for the training of Domestic Science Teachers, Government sanctioned the award annually of one stipend of Rs. 50 per month tenable at the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, for the full teachers' course of three years. During the year a student teacher was deputed for the first time for the said training.

Arrangements have also been made for the training of women teachers in physical education at the newly-established Physical Training College for Women under the Physical Directress. Six stipends at Rs. 40 per month each for nine months a year were sanctioned for European and Anglo-Indian women teachers for training here.

8. **Examination.**—The following table shows the results of the various examinations held in 1939-40 and 1940-41:—

	1939-40.				1940-41.			
	Number sent up.		Number passed.		Number sent up.		Number passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Higher grade schools.								
Higher Grade School Scholarship Examination.	19	14	19	14	27	10	27	10
Higher Grade School Final Examination.	84	29	58	24	60	64	39	46
Secondary schools.								
Cambridge Junior Local Examination.	125	122	84	80	105	102	77	76
Cambridge School Certificate Examination.	149	103	100	84	146	113	122	89
Matriculation Examination ..	123	26	72	14	134	22	80	11
I.A. Examination	22	46	16	41	113	10	81	9
I.Sc. Examination	29	12	17	7	210	..	170	..
Dow Hill Training College Final Examination.	..	7	..	7	..	8	..	8

9. **Education of sub-normal children.**—The Children's House, Kurseong, which provides special training to sub-normal European and Anglo-Indian Children had 14 (25) pupils on 31st March 1940. Stipends amounting to Rs. 1,480 were awarded by Government towards the maintenance and education of five of these children.

10. **Rescue and rest home for girls.**—The Fendall Home, Calcutta, is a rescue home for destitute European and Anglo-Indian girls and maintains them and gives them such training as will prepare them for a career in life. On the 31st March 1941 there were 36 (36) girls in residence. The Home received a grant of Rs. 960 from Government. The total expenditure incurred by the institution amounted during the year to Rs. 14,431.

11. **Trust funds.**—(1) *Sussex Trust.*—The income of the fund during the year 1940-41 was Rs. 32,010 and the expenditure Rs. 29,030. Eight overseas scholars and 26 local scholars profited by the scholarships awarded.

(2) *Doveton Trust.*—Altogether 56 scholarships were awarded during the year out of the income derived from this fund. The total receipts (including the opening balance on 1st April 1940 and the interest on Government securities accrued during the year) derived from the Doveton Trust Fund was Rs. 8,859-14-5 and the total expenditure Rs. 6,180-11-6, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,379-2-11.

12. **Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education.**—The Provincial Board of European and Anglo-Indian Education held as usual four meetings during the year under review. Various matters were discussed in them, the most important being the following:—

(*a*) Teaching of Bengali in European Schools and modification of the Bengali Syllabus for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

(*b*) Reconstitution of the Advisory Committee for the Higher Grade Schools Examinations.

(*c*) Introduction of Cadet Corps in European Schools with the approval of the Military authorities.

(*d*) Proposal for the inclusion of a new subject "Indian Administration" in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

(*e*) The Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1940.

(*f*) Exemption of European Schools from the operation of the rules relating to the medium of instruction and examination in future under the revised Matriculation Examination.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Muslims and Other Special Classes.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

Education of Muslims.—The total number of Muslim students reading in all grades of educational institutions for Indians was 2,073,663 (1,950,294), of the total number 1,629,373 were males and 444,290 were females. The proportion of Muslim students to the total number of pupils under instruction at the end of the year 53·1 (54·1) per cent. The statement below shows comparative figures of Muslim pupils in different grades of institutions for the year 1940-41 and the preceding year :—

	1939-40.		1940-41.	
	Number of Moslem pupils.	Percentage.	Number of Moslem pupils.	Percentage.
Art colleges	7,008	19.1	7,676	20.7
Professional colleges	750	11.8	815	12.2
High stage	46,314	24.8	50,433	25.3
Middle stage	51,104	28.7	56,876	30·1
Primary stage	1,667,820	55.3	1,763,096	54.9
Special schools	138,850	73.8	141,918	72.1

2. **Special institutions for Muslims.**—(a) Besides the ordinary schools and colleges which are open to students of all communities there are a number of institutions of all grades which offer special facilities to Muslim students. Those for higher education are Islamia College, Calcutta; the Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta; the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah and the five Islamic Intermediate Colleges at Dacca, Chittagong, Serajganj, Hooghly and Magura. The total number of students in these

Islamic Intermediate Colleges was 332 (307). The curricula and examinations of these colleges are controlled by the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

(*b*) Madrasahs are special institutions which impart religious along with secular education to Muslim boys. There are two types of them in the province—the old type and the reformed scheme. The high madrasahs under the reformed scheme are practically high English schools on Islamic basis. In junior forms of the reformed scheme madrasahs the middle English curriculum is followed except in drawing and science which have been replaced by Arabic and Rituals of Islam as compulsory subjects. The curriculum and examinations of high madrasahs are regulated by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, and those of junior madrasahs by the department. The course of studies and examinations of the old type madrasahs are controlled by the Board of Central Madrasah Examination, Calcutta. The most important of this type of madrasahs is the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah. The following statement gives figures for both types of madrasahs:—

	Number of madrasahs.	Number of pupils.	Cost of maintenance.	Cost of public funds.
			Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) High madrasahs (New type) ..	46	9,866	4,05,802	2,28,476
(*b*) Junior madrasahs (New type)	678	70,674	11,33,675	4,59,609
(*c*) Senior madrasahs (Old type) ..	115	16,060	3,86,487	1,54,465
(*d*) Junior madrasahs (Old type) ..	94	6,149	48,148	4,845
Total ..	933	102,749	19,74,112	8,47,395

The percentage of Muslims who favour the system of education prevailing in the old scheme madrasahs is still fairly large, and the new policy of subsidising old scheme madrasahs has helped in their growth and continuance and met with appreciation from a considerable proportion of Muslim community.

(*c*) With the introduction of a uniform curriculum for all types of primary schools the difference in nomenclature between primary schools and maktabs has ceased to exist. Under the new curriculum provision has been made for imparting religious instructions to the pupils of all communities.

(*d*) The number of muallim training schools which were intended to train maktab teachers remained stationary at 6.

(*e*) *Quoran schools.*—These schools teach the reading of the Holy Quoran and the rituals of Islam and Urdu. Their number was 88 (81).

3. **Education of Muslim girls.**—During the year under review the number of Muslim girls reading in all classes of recognised institutions was 434,942 (429,064). Of these 164 (108) were in Arts and Professional Colleges, 592 (492) were in the high stage, 1,250 (1,050) were in the middle stage, 424,993 (421,420) were in the primary stage and 7,943 (5,962) were in special schools.

4. **Special facilities for Muslims.**—The special facilities in education which were enjoyed by Muslim students in previous years in the matter of reservation of seats in Government and aided schools, the grant of scholarships, stipends and free-studentships were continued during the year under review.

5. **Education of chiefs and nobles.**—There is no institution in Bengal which is meant specially for educating the sons and wards of chiefs and nobles. But there are special arrangements for the education of the boys of the Nizamat family in the Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Murshidabad, where a separate hostel has been reserved for them. The number of Nizamat boys in residence was 26 as in the previous year and the maintenance of the hostel cost Government Rs. 5,223.

6. **Education of the children of backward classes.**—The number of boys and girls of educationally backward classes under instruction in various types of schools and colleges in Bengal (as indicated below) will give some idea of what progress has been achieved by them in education during the period under report:—

Classes of institutions—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts colleges	1,678	21	1,699
Professional colleges	331	1	332
Secondary and primary education ..	422,431	91,911	514,342
Special schools	12,078	419	12,497
Unrecognised institutions	8,427	1,218	9,645
Total ..	444,945	93,570	538,515

The corresponding figures for the totals in the previous year were 391,776, 81,627 and 473,403 respectively. It would thus appear from the table above that the number of pupils from educationally backward classes rose from 473,403 to 538,515. Special educational facilities have been provided for the education of the backward classes. An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by Government to supply slates and books to the primary school pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes among whom the percentage of literacy is very small. Rs. 8,000 has also been sanctioned for the Scheduled Castes high schools for the purchase of Science and Geography apparatus. An amount of Rs. 72,000 has been distributed for stipends to Scheduled Caste pupils of high stage. Apart from Rs. 5 lakhs grant set apart for the Scheduled Castes, an amount of Rs. 28,344 was spent in awarding stipends to college students belonging to them. Besides, some stipends were granted to 5 Scheduled Caste students of the training colleges. It is hoped that with the combined efforts of Government and the leading members of these classes they will make rapid strides in the field of education and gradually improve their cultural outlook. The following paragraphs indicate the progress that was made noticeable in the education of the backward classes in each of the divisions of the Presidency:—

(i) Calcutta.—During the year there were 11 primary schools with 567 pupils under the management of different missions for the education of the backward classes. Besides there were 1 technical school and 6 night schools under the "Working Men's Institute, Calcutta". The Harijan Utthan Society managed 25 primary schools with 956 pupils. Besides those who

were receiving education in these schools, which are exclusively meant for educationally backward classes, there were 13,716 pupils belonging to these classes in other institutions.

(ii) Presidency Division (outside Calcutta).—During the year under review there were 135,871 (85,489) boys and 28,561 (19,929) girls of the backward classes under instruction. The Sussex Trust Fund, the Society for the Improvement of the Backward Classes, the Ramkrishna Mission and some Christian Missions and a few other humanitarian societies have done very useful work for the spread of education among the backward communities. The schools which were chiefly intended for the education of backward classes during the year under report were 6 high English, 56 middle English and 1,081 primary schools.

(iii) Burdwan Division.—The education of the Sonthals in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Birbhum was mainly in the hands of the Mission Bodies as in the previous year. The funds allotted for their education were administered by the Boards of Sonthal Education in Bankura and Midnapore and the District School Board in Birbhum. The Sonthal High English School at Bhimpore (Midnapore) under the management of the American Baptist Mission had 184 (188) pupils on the rolls. The Middle Vernacular School for Girls at Bhimpore enrolled 137 pupils including 52 boys. The Methodist Mission at Bankura managed one middle vernacular school and one guru training school chiefly intended for Sonthal boys. There were altogether 262 Sonthal primary schools with 11,568 pupils. The total expenditure on Sonthal education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 57,909 of which Rs. 42,205 came from provincial revenues. The Suri Municipality in the district of Birbhum maintained a Biss' scheme free primary school specially meant for sweepers' children.

(iv) Dacca Division.—In the Dacca Range there were 5 middle English schools and 78 primary schools meant for aboriginal children. In addition there were 2 middle English and 110 primary schools mainly attended by pupils of other backward classes. There were 12 high English and 34 middle English schools and a large number of primary schools in the Dacca Division chiefly intended for Namasudras. There were two schools for Muchis—one in Dacca and the other in Mymensingh with 132 pupils. The school for the children of Mundas at Sarshi continued to function with 30 girls and 8 boys. Boys and girls of backward classes receiving instruction in various types of institution rose from 124,940 to 127,131. The number of primary schools intended for Mug settlers in the colonization area of the Bakarganj district remained unchanged at 12 (11 for boys and 1 for girls).

(v) Chittagong Division.—The number of pupils belonging to backward classes rose from 32,252 to 35,493. During the year under review there were 210 schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, *viz.*, the Government high school at Rangamati, 9 middle English schools, 181 primary schools and 20 private schools. There were as before 5 Burmese primary schools in Cox's Bazar subdivision managed by the District Board of Chittagong. These schools were chiefly intended for the elementary education of the Arakan Buddhists (commonly known as Maghs) of Cox's Bazar. Besides these there were one aided middle English school at Ramu and two aided primary schools (one for boys and the other for girls) chiefly intended for the education of Magh pupils in Cox's Bazar Municipality. In addition to these there were 32 Kyaung schools which impart free religious education to the Burmese pupils. An aboriginal hill tribe known as the Tipra tribe had a school in the Lalmai Hills in the district of Tippera.

(vi) Rajshahi Division.—The Rajbansis, Namasudras, Sonthals, Maolos, Bhutias, Lepchas and other minor castes are the educationally backward classes of people in this division. There was a Board of Sonthal Education

in the district of Malda. There were 1 high English and 32 middle English schools chiefly meant for the pupils of the backward classes. Mission schools mainly intended for the education of the children of the aboriginal races other than Sonthals in districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling numbered 35 with 1,490 pupils.

7. **Education of criminals.**—The Salvation Army maintained one industrial school for the education of the Karwal Nuts which had on its rolls 36 (31) boys and 32 (27) girls on the 31st March 1941. Instruction is imparted in farming, weaving, knitting besides the ordinary subjects of the primary school curriculum. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the school amounted to Rs. 10,000 which was met from the provincial revenues.

The Borstal School at Bankura, meant for the education of juvenile offenders of the ages from 15 to 21, had 246 (258) pupils on the rolls.

The Midnapore Central Jail made arrangement for the education of convicts. At the end of the year there were 518 men under instruction. The work was carried on by convict instructors under the supervision of an Islamic Matriculate. The Jail Department spent Rs. 431 during the year for this anti-illiteracy work.

The Reformatory and Industrial School, Alipore, had 239 (248) inmates on 31st March 1941. In it instruction is given through the medium of three languages—Bengali, Hindi and Urdu,—up to the upper primary standard. Besides general education every boy received some sort of vocational training in one or another of the crafts—tinsmithy, blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving and tailoring. The reorganisation of the staff which had been pending for a long time was sanctioned during the year. With the appointment of additional staff the disadvantages under which the teachers had to work in the school have been removed and they are now able to pay more individual attention to the boys.

There is a primary school at Kaktenagair in Kishoreganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district, with an enrolment of 32 pupils.

As before there were 3 Board managed free primary schools for criminal tribes in the district of Chittagong. They had 312 (301) pupils on the rolls.

8. **Education of defectives.**—The Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta, which teaches up to the primary final course and in addition painting, clay-modelling, tailoring, woodwork, metal-plating, etc., had 240 (240) pupils including 61 (60) girls. One of the candidates secured primary final scholarship reserved for them during the year. There were 3 schools for the education of the defectives in the Presidency Division (outside Calcutta). The number of pupils under instruction in these schools were 109 (127).

There were 3 aided deaf and dumb schools, one in each of the district headquarters of Dacca, Mymensingh and Bakarganj with 76 (76) pupils including 18 (11) girls. The deaf and dumb school at Chittagong had 19 (18) pupils including 7 (6) girls. There were 2 deaf and dumb schools in the Rajshahi Division with 34 (28) pupils. The Children's House, Kurseong, which adopts special methods of training to mentally and physically defective European and Anglo-Indian children had 14 (25) pupils on 31st March 1941. The number of pupils in the Suri Deaf and Dumb School was 10.

9. **Education of factory and colliery children.**—The colliery primary schools in the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district chiefly meant for miners' children, number 9 (10). They enrolled 392 (346) pupils. There were 5 primary schools in the district of 24-Parganas specially meant for the children of the mill and factory employees. In the Titagarh Factory Primary School, there are classes for Hindi, Urdu and Telegu-speaking boys. The

Budge Budge School is managed by the local mission. The Mill authorities, in some cases, in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly, maintained or subsidised primary schools meant for the education of the children of mill-hands.

10. **Cantonment schools.**—There were 3 (3) primary schools in the Cantonment areas of Darjeeling with 202 (164) pupils. The cost of maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 3,076.

There were 2 (2) secondary and 7 (6) primary schools in the Cantonment Area, Barrackpore, in the district of 24-Parganas with 329 (330) and 557 (527) pupils respectively. The total direct expenditure on these schools was Rs. 22,371.

11. **Tea garden schools.**—These schools are intended for the education of the children of the labourers working in the tea estates of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. During the year under review there were 212 (168) tea garden schools with 8,256 (5,550) pupils. The total cost of maintenance of these schools was Rs. 10,971 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 5,042.

12. **Education of Jains.**—There were altogether 702 (710) Jain pupils reading in different grades of educational institutions in the Presidency. Of these 619 belonged to primary and secondary schools and 83 to colleges.

CHAPTER X.

Unrecognised Institutions.

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1939-40.)

The total number of unrecognised institutions during the year was 1,609 (1,226). The increase is partly due to the opening of a large number of night schools for adults and partly due to the policy of restricted recognition adopted by some district school boards. Pupils attending these institutions numbered 76,134 (63,458). The schools under this category included undeveloped high, middle and primary schools, junior madrasahs and other schools which had not attained the standard of efficiency required for recognition by the department.

CHAPTER XI.

Residence of Students and Their Physical and Moral Training.

Hostels.—During the year 1940-41 the number of boarders residing in hostels and boarding houses attached to educational institutions rose from 38,178 to 40,563. Of the total number of boarders returned on 31st March 1941, 35,314 resided in hostels for Indians and 5,249 in boarding houses for Europeans. Of the inmates of Indian hostels 31,812 were males and 3,502 were females. Of the Anglo-Indian and European boarders 3,017 were boys and 2,232 were girls.

The hostels continued to be supervised generally by the members of the teaching staff of the school. The cost of supervision was met from provincial revenues in the case of hostels attached to Government institutions and shared by the Government and the School Committee in the case of hostels attached to aided institutions.

2. **Messes.**—There were 2,024 boarders in messes (including non-collegiate hostels) administered by the Students' Residence Committee of

Calcutta University. During the year under report, definite steps were taken to reorganise the residence of girls' students in Calcutta and five new non-collegiate hostels for girls were brought under the control of the University. The messes and hostels under the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, continued under the supervision of the Assistant Inspector of Students' Residences. They accommodated 670 boarders.

3. **Physical education.**—The impetus which physical education had received under the Youth Welfare Scheme in the previous year continued to operate during the year and was responsible for a many-sided development in it. The Director of Physical Education, Bengal, assisted by the District Organisers paid increasing attention to the organisation, development and spread of physical education according to the new syllabus. A graduated system of physical education to suit the varying physical growth of pupils was introduced and short courses of training for teachers of middle schools, junior madrasahs and primary schools were opened at different centres.

The College of Physical Education had 41 students on its rolls on the 31st March 1941. Of these students 34 received the Diploma in Physical Education. The students of the college gave demonstration of games and gymnastics at various places.

During the year under review the following amounts were sanctioned by Government for the objects noted against them for the improvement of physical education:—

(1) Short training course of teachers—Rs. 13,000.

(2) Grants to inter-school sports association—Rs. 10,000.

(3) Grants to District Councils and Youth Clubs—Rs. 26,000.

(4) Grants to schools for improving facilities for physical education—Rs. 26,000.

The College of Physical Education for Women, Calcutta, which had been opened in the previous year had 22 students on the rolls. Twenty of the students sat for the final examination and 18 secured the diploma, of these 12 have obtained posts. The Physical Directress, Bengal, held evening classes for Calcutta teachers twice a week at the college from July 1940 to March 1941.

4. **Boy Scouts.**—The Boy Scout movement held its own in spite of the counter-attractions of the Bratachari and Junior Red Cross movements. The Boy Scouts' Association received an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 for the management and development of the Boy Scout movement in the province. Besides, Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the establishment and development of Boy Scout Troops in Government and non-Government educational institutions and Rs. 1,700 towards training camps for scouters.

5. **Girl Guides.**—Most of the important high and middle schools for girls had Girl Guide Companies and Blue Bird Flocks in them during the year. The joyous activities which the movement provides enliven the work of the girls and are calculated to help in the formation of their character and development of their personality.

6. **Bratachari movement.**—Side by side with the Scout movement, the Bratachari movement flourished particularly in rural schools. During the year under review, the movement which had already attained an all-India character founded its headquarters in an extensive settlement at Behala in the suburbs of Calcutta. During the year under review Government

sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 9,000 towards the maintenance of the movement and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the establishment of its headquarters.

7. **Junior Red Cross.**—As in the previous years many high schools maintained Junior Red Cross Societies. These societies have done useful work in improving personal cleanliness in the pupils and popularising social service among them.

8. **Medical inspection.**—The Medical Board attached to the Students' Welfare Committee, Calcutta University, examined the health of 3,046 students during the year. The facilities offered by the Students' Welfare Committee for aftercare and follow-up work were largely utilised by the students. Medical inspection of students was conducted in a fairly large number of schools in the Presidency during the year under report, the work being done by health officers of municipalities, sanitary inspectors and doctors in the employment of district boards and municipalities and private medical practitioners. Results of the examination were communicated to guardians wherever necessary. Four full-time medical officers carried on medical inspection work in Government and aided schools in Calcutta.

9. **Hygiene.**—Hygiene is taught as a compulsory subject up to class VIII in high schools and it also forms a part of the revised curriculum for primary schools. It is an optional subject for the Matriculation Examination. Lectures on hygiene and sanitation illustrated by lantern slides were delivered by the health departments of district boards. Sanitary inspectors and vaccinators were also active in giving advice to the teachers and students of primary schools. Lantern lectures on health and hygiene were also arranged in some places by the Government cinema parties and were well attended by school children. With a view to imparting health education through schools, organising health examination of school children and providing medical relief to them, a school hygiene division under the Public Health Department has been established on an experimental basis for a period of five years with one Assistant Director of Public Health, one Medical Inspectress of School Hygiene, one Medical Inspector of School Hygiene and other subordinate staff.

10. **Religious and moral instruction.**—Direct religious instruction was as usual confined to denominational schools, madrasahs, tols and mission schools, although indirectly religious instruction was imparted in other schools through suitable lessons contained in text-books. With the introduction of the revised curriculum for primary schools instruction has been made compulsory for all the pupils in primary schools. Opening prayers have also been introduced in some institutions.

11. **National schools.**—The influence of those schools is steadily declining. During the year under report there was 1 national school in Calcutta with 200 pupils.

CHAPTER XII.

Conferences and Committees.

The Western Bengal Education Week and Exhibition were held in Chinsura for seven days with effect from 25th January 1941. A busy programme of lectures, symposia, exhibitions and a variety of other entertainments, all bearing on education, were arranged much to the benefit of those who attended it.

The Eastern Bengal Education Week was held at Jalpaiguri from 2nd to 8th April 1941. The following were some of the important subjects discussed in the symposia and lectures presided over by eminent educationists:—

(1) Reconstruction of Secondary Education.

(2) Education for Citizenship.

(3) Youth Movements in the Country.

(4) Primary Education.

A conference of the District Inspectors of Schools of the Rajshahi Division was held at Jalpaiguri to discuss matters relating to the starting of training centres for teachers of primary schools. Conferences of the District Inspecting Officers were also held at district headquarters in which questions relating to the reorganisation and redistribution of primary schools and effective methods of inspection thereof as also the status of primary school teachers were discussed. Mr. H. G. Waight, M.A. (Oxon.), PH.D. (Innsbruck), I.C.S., District Judge of Mymensingh, addressed the Conference of Educational Officers held at Mymensingh.

Conferences were held in Calcutta and Dacca of the Assistant Inspectresses of Schools and Head Mistresses of Government Training Schools and Government High Schools to discuss matters of common interest.

Conferences of primary school teachers were held at various places: some of them were attended by the Special Officer for Primary Education and the Hon'ble Ministers. The Subdivisional and Sub-Inspectors of Schools actively participated in these conferences. This enthusiasm among the rank and file of our primary school teachers is evidently an expression of the dawn of a consciousness of their rights and privileges and the growth of a professional spirit among them, which under proper guidance is expected to result in an all-round improvement of the existing system of education. The Bengal Women's Education League held their Conference in Calcutta in the month of February 1941 and was attended by the members of the inspecting branch and a large number of teachers from girls' schools.

A conference of representatives of the managing committee and the teaching staff of Calcutta and suburban schools was held on 6th August 1940 at the Albert Hall, Calcutta. An extraordinary meeting of the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Association was held on 18th August 1940. These meetings were mainly concerned with the discussion of the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1940.

CHAPTER XIII.

Text-Book Committee.

There was no change in the personnel of the Committee during the year under review. The old Committee, constituted in 1939, continued to function.

In accordance with the programme of work of the Text-Book Committee sanctioned by Government, books on certain subjects for secondary schools were called for consideration. Four hundred and eighty-three books were received. Out of these 473 were sent to different groups of reviewers for examination, the rest being rejected at the preliminary scrutiny. Two hundred and seventy-eight books were finally approved by the department. One hundred and seventeen books were also received for approval as prize

and library books out of which 87 were approved. The sum realised as fees from authors and publishers amounted to Rs. 7,083. Rs. 4,960 was paid to reviewers of books as remuneration.

The number of persons co-opted this year on different Sub-Committees of the Text-Book Committee in addition to its regular members was 31.

During the year only 12 essays were received for the Braja Mohan Dutt prize for Indian ladies. They were examined by a small committee of three examiners and the committee recommended the award of the prize to Miss Indira De to whom the prize was awarded accordingly.

CHAPTER XIV.

Education in the Legislative Assembly and the Council.

During the year 1940-41 numerous educational questions were interpellated in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Council. A few motions were brought forward proposing small cuts in some of the items of the budget during the debates in March and these afforded an opportunity to members to discuss among others questions relating to the system of primary education in the province, the constitution and functioning of the district school boards, the policy of Government in the administration of primary education, and regarding the education of the Scheduled Castes, the inadequacy of the provision for adult education, the policy regarding women's education and the provision of hostels for women students.

In other sessions members continued to show their lively interest in matters educational and questions were asked about such subjects as primary education and imposition of cess in districts, the Secondary Education Bill, religious instruction in guru training schools, the financial difficulties of the district school board of Mymensingh, Hindus in maktabs and the progress of Moslem education in Bengal. A resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. M. Farhad Raza Chowdhury that the Government of Bengal should take steps to eliminate from books approved for use in schools in Bengal all references to the alleged Black Hole Tragedy as a historical fact.

CHAPTER XV.

School Broadcasts.

Fourteen radio-receiving sets were purchased in 1939-40 by the Director, All-India Radio, and 13 of these were installed in secondary schools and 1 retained by the Director. The hours of the School "Broadcast" are fixed in recess periods of schools ranging from 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time). The radio-receiving sets have been so installed that most of the pupils reading in classes X to VII can listen in.

The radio sets have become popular and useful. Government have realised the value of School Broadcasting and administratively approved a scheme for the purchase of radio-receiving sets in 41 Government educational institutions in the province at a cost of Rs. 12,450 capital and Rs. 2,910 recurring per annum on condition that the repair charges from the second year onward will be met from the normal provision in the Education Budget.

J. M. BOTTOMLEY,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

General Statistics

Area in square miles	..	77,521
Population—		
Males	.. ..	26,041,698
Females	.. ..	24,072,304
Total	..	50,114,002

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars in Bengal for the year 1940-41.

	Percentage of scholars to population.			
	Recognised institutions.		All institutions.	
	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.
Males	11·63	10·89	11·91	11·08
Females	3·39	3·27	3·46	3·33
Total ..	7·81	7·23	7·67	7·36

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instructions of scholars entered in column 5.
	1941.	1940.	Increase or decrease.	1941.	1940.	Increase or decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males.							
Universities ..	2	2	..	3,382	3,354	+28	..
Arts colleges ..	51	48	+3	32,115	31,534	+581	(a)9,681 (b)22,434
Professional colleges ..	17	16	+1	6,067	6,266	−199	(a)5,063 (b)1,004
High schools ..	1,338	1,298	+40	361,017	352,657	+8,360	(c)285,540 (d)75,477
Middle schools ..	2,111	2,046	+65	215,107	231,405	−16,298	(c)85,095 (d)130,012
Primary schools ..	40,736	41,271	−535	2,551,772	2,297,787	+253,985	(d)2,551,772
Special schools ..	3,768	3,827	−59	183,564	182,336	+1,228	..
Total ..	**48,023**	**48,508**	**−485**	**3,353,024**	**3,105,339**	**+247,685**	..
For Females.							
Arts colleges ..	11	10	+1	1,979	1,806	+173	(a) 564 (b) 1,415
Professional colleges ..	2	3	−1	51	66	−15	(a) 33 (b) 18
High schools ..	119	111	+8	31,764	29,448	+2,316	(c) 17,827 (d) 13,937
Middle schools ..	189	169	+20	22,938	20,654	+2,284	(c) 4,830 (d) 18,108
Primary schools ..	11,144	13,189	−2,045	429,281	461,603	−32,322	(d) 429,281
Special schools ..	102	89	+13	7,778	6,158	+1,620	..
Total ..	**11,567**	**13,571**	**−2,004**	**493,791**	**519,735**	**−25,944**	..
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males ..	1,509	958	+551	76,134	51,270	+24,864	..
For Females ..	150	268	−118	12,318	12,188	+130	..
Total ..	**1,659**	**1,226**	**+433**	**88,452**	**63,458**	**+24,994**	..
Grand Total ..	**61,249**	**63,305**	**−2,056**	**3,935,267**	**3,688,532**	**+246,735**	..

(*a*) In Graduate and Post-Graduate classes.
(*b*) In Intermediate classes.
(*c*) In Secondary stage.
(*d*) In Primary stage.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage
	1941.	1940.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.
	1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection.	15,56,632	15,25,074	+31,558	94·4
Universities ..	36,09,393	36,02,776	+6,617	32·7
Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.	50,176	44,497	+5,679	..
Miscellaneous ..	78,96,486	76,79,635	+2,16,851	44·8
Total ..	**1,31,12,687**	**1,28,51,982**	**+2,60,705**	**47·5**
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.				
Arts colleges ..	43,01,254	41,86,685	+1,14,569	31·9
Professional colleges	16,89,680	17,40,650	−50,970	65·1
High schools ..	1,35,14,471	1,31,68,897	+3,45,574	15·5
Middle schools ..	34,73,229	34,60,962	+12,267	9·1
Primary schools ..	85,50,287	75,76,340	+9,73,947	40·1
Special schools ..	49,20,734	47,76,275	+1,44,459	45·3
Total ..	**3,64,49,655**	**3,49,09,809**	**+15,39,846**	**28·8**
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.				
Arts colleges ..	3,06,284	2,57,089	+49,195	52·1
Professional colleges	12,303	17,028	−4,725	100
High schools ..	21,88,235	20,70,496	+1,17,739	33·9
Middle schools ..	6,07,682	5,67,098	+40,584	33·5
Primary schools ..	16,68,445	16,59,753	+8,692	29·5
Special schools ..	4,12,964	3,84,078	+28,886	38·2
Total ..	**51,95,913**	**49,55,542**	**+2,40,371**	**34·0**
Grand Total ..	**5,47,58,255**	**5,27,17,333**	**+20,40,922**	**33·8**

Expenditure on Education.

of expenditure from—			Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
Local funds.	Fees.	Other. sources.	Govern-ment funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5·5	..	·1	..	..	..	..	..
..	47·7	19·6	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·9	22·7	26·6	..	..	..	..	..
4·2	**26·8**	**21·5**	..	..	..	..	..
..	60·6	7·5	38·7	..	73·5	9·0	121·2
..	32·7	2·2	181·3	..	91·1	6·1	278·5
·5	73·1	10·9	5·8	·2	27·3	4·1	37·4
14·6	60·8	15·5	1·4	2·4	9·8	2·5	16·1
31·3	17·7	10·9	1·3	1·0	·6	·4	3·3
8·9	24·4	21·4	12·1	2·3	6·5	5·2	26·1
10·1	**49·1**	**12·0**	**3·2**	**1·1**	**5·3**	**1·3**	**10·9**
..	33·5	14·4	80·6	..	51·8	22·4	154·8
..	..	..	241·2	..	..	..	241·2
4·2	45·7	16·2	23·3	2·8	31·4	11·2	68·7
9·2	27·0	30·3	8·9	2·4	7·2	8·0	26·5
42·0	10·1	18·4	1·1	1·6	·4	·7	3·8
8·1	18·3	35·4	20·2	4·3	9·8	18·8	53·1
16·9	**29·1**	**20·0**	**3·6**	**1·8**	**3·0**	**2·1**	**10·5**
9·4	**41·8**	**15·0**	**5·3**	**1·3**	**5·9**	**2·2**	**14·7**

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science	7	..	..	18	8	33	1	..	..	2	3	6
Law ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	2
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges.	4	..	..	4	10	18	2	..	..	1	2	5
Total ..	**17**	..	..	**30**	**24**	**71**	**3**	..	..	**4**	**6**	**13**
High schools ..	42	..	2	683	611	1,338	7	..	1	104	7	119
Middle schools—												
English ..	4	37	4	1,721	322	2,088	2	1	1	172	9	185
Vernacular ..	..	6	..	16	1	23	..	..	..	4	..	4
Primary schools ..	74	9,285	401	28,154	2,822	40,736	23	159	144	8,653	,165	11,144
Total ..	**120**	**9,328**	**407**	**30,574**	**3,756**	**44,185**	**32**	**160**	**146**	**8,933**	**2,181**	**11,452**
Special schools—												
Art ..	1	..	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical ..	6	..	..	2	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training.	128	..	1	6	..	135	3	..	..	9	1	13
Engineering(*a*) ..	2	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial.	41	6	..	109	13	169	..	..	..	36	1	37
Commercial ..	1	..	..	1	20	22	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives.	..	..	..	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	1	1
Schools for adults	1	..	3	429	878	1,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	6	1	..	1,765	323	2,095	..	..	..	44	5	49
Total ..	**191**	**7**	**5**	**2,328**	**1,237**	**3,768**	**3**	..	..	**91**	**8**	**102**
Total for Recognised Institutions.	**328**	**9,335**	**412**	**32,932**	**5,017**	**48,024**	**38**	**160**	**146**	**9,028**	**2,195**	**11,567**
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	**354**	**1,155**	**1,509**	..	..	..	**23**	**127**	**150**
Grand Total—All Institutions.	**328**	**9,335**	**412**	**33,286**	**6,172**	**49,533**	**38**	**160**	**146**	**9,051**	**2,322**	**11,717**

(*a*) Includes Survey Schools.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational Institutions for Males

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reading—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and science ..	4,501	4,045	608	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	793	584	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	169	159	146	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	293	293	243	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science ..	225	208	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**5,981**	**5,289**	**1,385**	..	..	..	..	..	..
School and Special Education.									
In high schools ..	13,976	11,450	924	..	..	..	1,595	1,369	..
In middle schools—									
English ..	609	507	..	4,331	3,174	100	818	675	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	372	293	..	..	..	..
In primary schools ..	3,675	2,857	..	754,509	608,149	121	51,120	38,416	..
Total ..	**18,260**	**14,814**	**924**	**759,211**	**611,616**	**221**	**53,533**	**40,460**	..
In art schools ..	243	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In law schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In medical schools ..	1,587	1,367	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
In normal and training schools.	4,277	3,867	4,019	..	..	..	68	46	..
In engineering schools(*a*)	608	512	394	..	..	..	..	..	..
In technical and industrial schools.	1,113	945	283	482	386	77	..	..	..
In commercial schools	465	447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In agricultural schools	93	88	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
In reformatory schools	485	392	485	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	518	378	518	..	..	..	62	48	..
In other schools ..	1,445	1,051	410	5	3	4	..	..	..
Total ..	**10,834**	**9,277**	**6,299**	**487**	**389**	**81**	**130**	**94**	..
Total for Recognised Institut ons.	**35,075**	**29,380**	**8,608**	**759,698**	**612,005**	**302**	**53,663**	**40,554**	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand To al—all Institutions fr r Males.	**35,075**	**29,380**	**8,608**	**759,698**	**612,005**	**302**	**53,663**	**40,554**	..

(*a*) Includes Survey School.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17,089	13,546	3,140	13,907	9,504	1,383	35,497	27,095	5,131	788
86	80	..	1,528	1,183	136	1,614	1,263	136	4
711	670	160	..	..	..	1,504	1,254	391	41
..	..	..	115	113	..	284	172	146	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	293	293	243	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
612	480	..	1,535	1,342	..	2,147	1,822	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	225	208	157	..
18,498	**14,776**	**3,300**	**17,085**	**12,142**	**1,519**	**41,564**	**32,107**	**6,204**	**864**
187,396	150,525	11,364	158,050	125,716	4,669	361,017	289,060	16,957	2,035
174,790	140,527	1,817	32,519	25,714	99	213,066	170,597	2,016	7,085
1,631	1,309	60	38	23	..	2,041	1,625	60	188
1,616,663	1,299,133	380	125,805	96,627	..	2,551,772	2,045,282	501	338,366
1,980,480	**1,591,494**	**13,621**	**316,412**	**248,080**	**4,768**	**3,127,896**	**2,506,564**	**19,534**	**347,674**
283	215	27	14	8	..	540	453	27	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
521	477	124	359	320	..	2,467	2,164	245	94
177	149	117	..	..	..	4,522	4,062	4,136	34
175	144	23	..	..	..	783	656	417	..
4,922	4,138	386	215	174	19	6,732	5,643	765	113
28	23	..	1,425	1,137	..	1,913	1,607	..	21
50	47	..	..	..	..	143	135	69	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	485	392	485	..
478	377	284	10	6	..	488	383	284	120
12,670	9,750	..	26,869	21,246	..	40,119	31,422	518	25
109,464	86,918	1,503	14,453	11,780	114	125,367	99,752	2,031	3,746
128,768	**102,238**	**2,464**	**43,345**	**34,671**	**133**	**183,564**	**146,669**	**8,977**	**4,170**
2,127,746	**1,708,508**	**19,385**	**376,842**	**294,893**	**6,420**	**3,353,024**	**2,685,340**	**34,715**	**352,708**
18,224	15,275	102	57,910	47,046	12	76,134	62,321	114	4,320
2,145,970	**1,723,783**	**19,487**	**434,752**	**341,939**	**6,432**	**3,429,158**	**2,747,661**	**34,829**	**357,028**

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	1 Scholars on roll on March 31st.	2 Average daily attendance.	3 Number of residents in approved hostels.	4 Scholars on roll on March 31st.	5 Average daily attendance.	6 Number of residents in approved hostels.	7 Scholars on roll on March 31st.	8 Average daily attendance.	9 Number of residents in approved hostels.
Reading—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and science ..	441	315	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**441**	**315**	**123**	..	..	..	..	..	..
School and Special Education.									
In high schools ..	1,975	1,757	381	..	..	..	152	118	..
In middle schools—									
English ..	311	259	..	125	82	..	245	177	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In primary schools ..	1,028	808	..	7,601	6,014	..	19,440	14,676	..
Total ..	**3,314**	**2,824**	**381**	**7,726**	**6,096**	..	**19,837**	**14,971**	..
In medical schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training schools.	103	98	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
In technical and industrial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**103**	**98**	**103**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Recognised Institutions.	**3,858**	**3,237**	**607**	**7,726**	**6,096**	..	**19,837**	**14,971**	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—all Institutions for Females.	**3,858**	**3,237**	**607**	**7,726**	**6,096**	..	**19,837**	**14,971**	..
Grand Total—all Institutions for Males and Females.	**38,933**	**32,617**	**9,215**	**767,424**	**618,101**	**302**	**73,500**	**55,525**	..

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
846	807	52	692	551	40	1,979	1,673	215	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	30	..	20	18	..	51	48	..	..
877	**837**	**52**	**712**	**569**	**40**	**2,030**	**1,721**	**215**	..
28,673	23,136	2,740	964	744	200	31,764	25,755	3,321	1,486
20,716	16,309	1,048	1,002	833	..	22,399	17,660	1,048	724
539	381	27	..	..	..	539	381	27	90
333,500	272,760	407	67,712	55,610	..	429,281	349,868	407	26,343
383,428	**312,586**	**4,222**	**69,678**	**57,187**	**200**	**483,983**	**393,664**	**4,803**	**28,643**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
215	188	148	3	3	..	321	289	251	..
2,232	1,820	391	90	63	..	2,322	1,883	391	74
166	74	..	..	..	..	166	74	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,750	3,774	60	219	178	14	4,969	3,952	74	115
7,363	**5,856**	**599**	**312**	**244**	**14**	**7,778**	**6,198**	**716**	**189**
391,668	**319,279**	**4,873**	**70,702**	**58,000**	**254**	**493,791**	**401,583**	**5,734**	**28,832**
1,978	1,496	..	10,340	8,867	..	12,318	10,363	..	644
393,646	**320,775**	**4,873**	**81,042**	**66,867**	**254**	**506,109**	**411,946**	**5,734**	**29,476**
2,539,616	**2,044,558**	**24,360**	**515,794**	**408,806**	**6,686**	**3,935,267**	**3,159,607**	**40,563**	**386,504**

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,37,536 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

(1) Scholarships.

(2) Hostel charges.

(3) Contingencies, etc.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University and Intermediate Education.						
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts colleges	9,65,616	..	..	3,88,080	27,262	13,80,958
Professional colleges—						
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	5,13,620	..	..	1,40,135	30,925	6,84,680
Education	1,00,755	..	..	..	14	1,00,769
Engineering	2,98,632	..	..	63,288	6,449	3,68,369
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	1,71,943	..	..	..	..	1,71,943
Intermediate colleges ..	1,24,198	..	..	35,918	3,886	1,64,002
Total ..	**21,74,764**	..	..	**6,27,421**	**68,536**	**28,70,721**
School Education.						
General.						
High schools	8,34,151	..	..	4,09,580	4,708	12,48,439
Middle schools—						
English	27,834	..	..	5,417	180	33,431
Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools	1,06,623	..	..	..	27	1,06,650
Total ..	**9,68,608**	..	..	**4,14,997**	**4,915**	**13,88,520**
Special.						
Art schools	48,649	..	..	11,489	..	60,138
Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	2,31,066	..	..	1,61,024	19,198	4,11,288
Normal and training schools ..	5,15,649	..	..	59	217	5,15,925
Engineering schools (include survey schools).	94,096	..	..	45,131	8,419	1,47,646
Technical and industrial schools ..	2,46,949	14,131	300	4,041	9,145	2,74,566
Commercial schools	33,997	..	..	30,340	..	64,337
Agricultural schools	22,679	..	..	..	..	22,679
Reformatory schools	1,21,869	..	..	..	..	1,21,869
School for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School for adults	431	..	..	..	..	431
Other schools	2,14,449	..	..	11,529	922	2,26,900
Total ..	**15,29,834**	**14,131**	**300**	**2,63,613**	**37,901**	**18,45,779**
Total (Direct) ..	**46,73,206**	**14,131**	**300**	**13,06,031**	**1,11,352**	**61,05,020**

Education for Males.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,79,502	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,32,160	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	33,310	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	**14,59,972**	..
7,469	..	847	43,010	..	51,326	12,49,466	20,739
1,680	44,972	5,534	34,519	1,228	87,933	2,77,394	4,24,720
..	8,156	..	1,783	..	9,939	2,462	3,503
18,14,991	8,05,270	9,00,164	92,083	25,282	36,37,790	15,04,690	8,25,831
18,24,140	**8,58,398**	**9,06,545**	**1,71,395**	**26,510**	**37,86,988**	**30,34,012**	**12,74,793**
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,508	408
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	400	600
..	..	28,625	..	..	28,625	20,734	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
18,612	56,586	300	5,769	11,630	92,897	1,15,534	19,460
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,657	934
..	..	404	..	..	404	10,498	5,742
..	566	..	..	..	566	5,04,845	2,03,472
18,612	**57,152**	**29,329**	**5,769**	**11,630**	**1,22,492**	**6,82,566**	**2,30,916**
18,42,752	**9,15,550**	**9,35,874**	**1,77,164**	**38,140**	**39,09,480**	**51,76,550**	**15,05,709**

IIIA.—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recongised
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other. sources.	Total.	Fees.
	15	16	17	18	19
University and Intermediate Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	..	17,21,884	7,08,007	36,09,393	..
Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education.	..	50,176	..	50,176	..
Arts colleges	..	9,88,226	2,16,149	14,36,535	9,61,887
Professional colleges—					
Law	..	..	..	†	1,70,188
Medicine	..	1,35,090	..	1,50,090	..
Education	..	..	..	*	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	43,641
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate colleges ..	..	1,15,181	9,122	1,57,613	1,16,584
Total ..	..	**30,10,557**	**9,33,278**	**54,03,807**	**12,92,300**
School Education.					
General.					
High schools	43,958	52,60,861	8,46,394	74,21,418	41,62,167
Middle schools—					
English	21,550	17,77,266	4,18,997	29,19,927	2,87,110
Vernacular	..	8,035	4,291	18,291	372
Primary schools	1,48,274	13,23,775	8,10,860	46,13,430	90,699
Total ..	**2,13,782**	**83,69,937**	**20,80,542**	**1,49,73,066**	**45,40,348**
Special.					
Art schools	8,750	6,973	6,883	28,522	230
Law schools	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	1,125	95,721	29,174	1,27,020	55,908
Normal and training schools ..	..	45	10,590	31,369	..
Engineering schools (include survey schools).	4,000	16,450	5,922	26,672	..
Technical and industrial schools ..	17,725	46,134	1,22,132	3,20,985	..
Commercial schools	..	586	382	1,268	31,926
Agricultural schools	..	..	870	960	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	20,518	18,189	47,322	1,11,620	24
Schools for adults	6,158	1,318	12,001	35,717	313
Other schools	46,563	6,24,377	6,31,672	20,10,929	34,120
Total ..	**1,04,839**	**8,09,793**	**8,66,948**	**26,95,062**	**1,22,421**
Total (Direct) ..	**3,18,621**	**1,21,90,287**	**38,80,768**	**2,30,71,935**	**59,55,169**
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes Rs.14,518 from provincial rvenues paid to some unaided institutions.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 4,740 from provincial revenues paid to some unaided institutions.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 389 from provincial revenues paid to some unaided schools.
*Expenditure included in the General Department of the College.
†Expenditure included in the University figure.

Education for Males—*concluded.*

	Total indirect expenditure from—					
	Government funds.	Boards funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ..	2,16,872	..	..	..	..	2,16,872
Inspection ..	11,37,817	26,078	50,027	..	1,788	12,15,710
Buildings, etc. ..	8,10,620	1,12,973	19,649	4,27,159	8,24,657	21,95,058
Miscellaneous	18,07,117	2,47,923	33,256	8,08,483	8,29,506	37,26,288
Total (Indirect) ..	**39,72,426**	**3,86,974**	**1,02,932**	**12,35,645**	**16,55,951**	**73,53,928**

Unaided Institution.		Total direct expenditure from—					
Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Boards funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	11,79,502	..	..	17,21,884	7,08,007	36,09,393
..	..	..	..	..	50,176	..	50,176
(a) 58,193	10,20,080	12,12,294	..	..	23,38,193	2,87,083	38,37,573
..	1,70,188	..	..	..	1,70,188	..	1,70,188
..	..	5,28,620	..	..	2,75,225	30,925	8,34,770
..	..	1,00,755	..	..	..	14	1,00,769
..	..	2,98,632	..	..	63,288	6,449	3,68,369
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	43,641	..	..	..	43,641	..	43,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,71,943	..	..	..	..	1,71,943
(b) 25,482	1,42,066	1,62,248	..	..	2,67,683	33,750	4,63,681
83,675	**13,75,975**	**36,53,994**	..	..	**49,30,278**	**10,66,231**	**96,50,503**
(c)6,31,121	47,93,288	20,91,475	20,739	44,805	98,75,618	14,81,834	1,35,14,471
1,16,026	4,03,136	3,06,908	4,69,692	27,084	21,04,312	5,36,431	34,44,427
200	572	2,462	11,659	..	10,190	4,491	28,802,
1,01,718	1,92,417	34,26,304	16,31,101	10,48,438	15,06,557	9,37,887	85,50,287
8,49,065	**53,89,413**	**59,27,149**	**21,33,191**	**11,20,327**	**1,34,96,677**	**29,60,643**	**2,55,37,987**
2,270	2,500	54,157	408	8,750	18,692	9,153	91,160
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,446	57,354	2,31,466	600	1,125	3,12,653	49,818	5,95,662
..	..	5,36,383	..	28,625	104	10,807	5,75,919
..	..	94,096	300	4,000	61,581	14,341	1,74,318
10,476	10,476	3,81,095	90,177	18,325	55,944	1,53,383	6,98,924
3,280	35,206	34,297	..	..	62,852	3,662	1,00,811
..	..	22,769	..	..	..	870	23,639
..	..	1,21,839	..	..	..	..	1,21,869
46	70	24,657	934	20,518	18,213	47,368	1,11,690
15,202	15,515	10,929	5,742	6,562	1,631	27,203	52,067
1,02,160	1,36,280	7,19,294	2,04,038	46,563	6,70,026	7,34,754	23,74,675
1,34,880	**2,57,301**	**22,31,012**	**3,02,199**	**1,34,468**	**12,01,696**	**10,51,359**	**49,20,734**
10,67,620	**70,22,789**	**1,17,12,155**	**24,35,390**	**12,54,795**	**1,96,28,651**	**50,78,233**	**4,01,09,224**
..	..	**1,56,84,581**	**28,22,364**	**13,57,727**	**2,08,64,296**	**67,34,184**	**4,74,63,152**

IIIB.—Expenditure on

-Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,88,405 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

(1) Scholarships.

(2) Hostel charges.

(3) Contingencies, etc.

	Government Institutions.					
	Govern-ment funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University and Intermediate Education.						
Arts colleges	55,492	..	..	20,436	..	75,928
Professional colleges—						
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	12,303	..	..	..	..	12,303
Intermediate colleges ..	87,344	..	..	8,988	..	96,332
Total ..	**1,55,139**	..	..	**29,424**	..	**1,84,563**
School Education.						
General.						
High schools	2,46,256	..	..	71,514	..	3,17,770
Middle schools—						
English	12,362	..	..	2,608	702	15,672
Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools	14,321	60	..	639	156	15,176
Total ...	**2,72,939**	**60**	..	**74,761**	**858**	**3,48,618**
Special.						
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	42,309	..	..	..	..	42,309
Technical and industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**42,309**	..	..	..	..	**42,309**
Total (Direct) for Females ..	**4,70,387**	**60**	..	**1,04,185**	**858**	**5,75,490**
Total (Direct) for Males ..	**46,73,206**	**14,131**	**300**	**13,06,031**	**1,11,352**	**61,05,020**
Grand Total (Direct) for all ..	**51,43,593**	**14,191**	**300**	**14,10,216**	**1,12,210**	**66,80,510**

Education for Females.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,250	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	**8,750**	..
4,470	..	2,628	4,916	..	12,014	4,90,117	7,535
2,592	720	1,418	2,332	145	7,207	1,83,593	19,049
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,154	655
42,581	2,787	3,93,138	1,068	1,158	4,40,732	4,35,511	2,06,091
49,643	**3,507**	**3,97,184**	**8,316**	**1,303**	**4,59,953**	**11,74,375**	**2,33,330**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	29,680	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,328	1,380
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,640	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	44,787	6,135
..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,15,435**	**7,515**
49,643	**3,507**	**3,97,184**	**8,316**	**1,303**	**4,59,953**	**12,38,560**	**2,40,845**
18,42,752	**9,15,550**	**9,35,874**	**1,77,164**	**38,140**	**39,09,480**	**51,76,550**	**15,05,709**
18,92,395	**9,19,057**	**13,33,058**	**1,85,480**	**39,443**	**43,69,433**	**64,15,110**	**17,46,554**

IIIB.—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.
	15	16	17	18	19
University and Intermediate Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	..	11,690	8,422	28,362	44,916
Professional colleges—					
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate colleges ..	..	7,377	23,029	30,906	9,078
Total ..	..	**19,067**	**31,451**	**59,268**	**53,994**
School Education.					
General.					
High schools	81,686	8,88,064	3,52,817	18,20,219	35,759
Middle schools—					
English	33,725	1,47,141	1,68,371	5,51,879	8,958
Vernacular	300	3,039	6,803	15,951	..
Primary schools	98,373	1,56,894	2,67,738	11,64,607	10,660
Total ..	**2,14,084**	**11,95,138**	**7,95,729**	**35,52,656**	**55,377**
Special.					
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	..	6,657	17,742	54,079	72
Technical and industrial schools	21,042	23,191	75,511	1,59,452	..
Commercial schools	..	16,590	12,375	31,605	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	5,074	26,960	37,011	1,19,967	2,217
Total ..	**26,116**	**73,398**	**1,42,639**	**3,65,103**	**2,289**
Total (Direct) for Females ..	**2,40,200**	**12,87,603**	**9,69,819**	**39,77,027**	**1,11,660**
Total (Direct) for Males ..	**3,18,621**	**1,21,90,287**	**38,80,768**	**2,30,71,935**	**59,55,169**
Total (Direct) for all ..	**5,58,821**	**1,34,77,890**	**48,50,587**	**2,70,48,962**	**60,66,829**
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Females.	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for Males.	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect) for all.	..	..	..	..	..

Education for Females—*concluded.*

		Total indirect expenditure from—					
		Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	other sources.	Grand total.
		22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	..	1,14,182	..	9,868	..	..	1,24,050
Buildings, etc.	..	7,23,762	8,036	20,196	49,685	1,98,007	9,99,686
Miscellaneous	..	1,99,869	15,147	12,913	4,98,582	2,48,943	9,75,454
Total (Indirect)	..	**10,37,813**	**23,183**	**42,977**	**5,48,267**	**4,46,950**	**20,99,190**

Unaided Institutions.		Total Direct Expenditure from—					
Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)13,996	58,912	70,657	..	..	77,042	15,503	1,63,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12,303	..	..	..	..	12,303
(*b*)6,766	15,844	88,844	..	..	25,443	28,795	1,43,082
20,762	**74,756**	**1,71,804**	..	..	**1,02,485**	**44,298**	**3,18,587**
2,473	38,232	7,40,843	7,535	84,314	10,00,253	3,55,290	21,88,235
8,015	16,973	1,98,447	19,769	35,143	1,61,039	1,77,233	5,91,731
..	..	5,154	655	300	3,039	6,803	15,951
37,270	47,930	4,92,413	2,08,938	4,91,511	1,69,261	3,06,322	16,68,445
47,758	**1,03,135**	**14,36,957**	**2,36,897**	**6,11,268**	**13,33,592**	**8,45,648**	**44,64,362**
2,148	2,220	..	..	..	..	..	..
360	360	71,989	..	..	6,729	19,890	98,608
..	..	38,328	1,380	21,042	23,191	75,871	1,59,812
..	..	2,640	..	..	16,590	12,375	31,605
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	44,787	6,135	5,074	29,177	37,766	1,22,939
..	..	**1,57,744**	**7,515**	**26,116**	**75,687**	**1,45,902**	**4,12,964**
..	..	**17,66,505**	**2,44,412**	**6,37,384**	**15,11,764**	**10,35,848**	**51,95,913**
755	2,972	**1,17,12,155**	**24,35,390**	**12,54,795**	**1,96,28,651**	**50,78,233**	**4,01,09,224**
3,263	**5,552**	**1,34,78,660**	**26,79,802**	**18,92,179**	**2,11,40,415**	**61,14,081**	**4,53,05,137**
71,783	**1,83,443**	**28,04,318**	**2,67,595**	**6,80,361**	**20,60,031**	**14,82,798**	**72,95,103**
10,67,620	**70,22,789**	**1,56,84,581**	**28,22,364**	**13,57,727**	**2,08,64,296**	**67,34,184**	**4,74,63,152**
11,39,403	**72,06,232**	**1,84,88,899**	**30,89,959**	**20,38,088**	**2,29,24,327**	**82,16,982**	**5,47,58,255**

(*a*) Includes Rs. 6,915 from provincial revenues paid to some unaided institutions.
(*b*) Includes Rs 1,000 from provincial revenues paid to some unaided institutions.

IVA.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.
			Educationally advanced.	Educationally backward.									
	1	2	3*a*	3*b*	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total of Population ..	**28,665**	**66,910**	**11,299**	**914**	**14,200,142**	**161,796**	**897**	**5,414**	**277,960**	**26,041,698**	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
Primary.													
Classes—													
I	1,418	5,531	348,936	244,979	897,483	7,175	38	101	307	1,505,968	1,399,133	17	..
II	546	1,998	144,742	88,742	236,325	1,529	21	63	112	474,078	410,240	112	..
III	496	1,412	104,808	36,453	123,558	942	13	85	140	267,907	235,202	320	..
IV	538	944	83,222	24,822	80,989	712	16	82	117	191,442	165,601	589	..
Middle.													
Classes—													
V	470	584	53,961	9,342	30,765	374	30	60	130	95,716	76,783	438	21
VI	434	495	49,373	7,361	24,916	324	29	63	136	83,131	62,375	507	45
High.													
Classes—													
VII	324	368	37,281	3,854	15,603	313	23	52	110	57,928	39,266	563	66
VIII	202	288	32,252	2,760	12,743	155	10	60	81	48,551	31,102	600	182
IX	133	224	28,281	2,260	10,885	155	8	52	67	42,065	26,347	967	389
X	318	240	28,700	1,858	10,655	144	18	57	89	42,079	25,760	1,220	599
Total ..	**4,879**	**12,084**	**911,556**	**422,431**	**1,443,922**	**11,823**	**206**	**675**	**1,289**	**2,808,805**	**2,471,809**	**5,333**	**1,302**

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Intermediate classes—														
1st year	86	59	7,244	548	2,405	29	5	4	26	10,406	5,486	490	490
2nd year	53	83	8,285	626	2,557	30	9	7	30	11,680	6,392	479	479
Degree classes—														
1st year	29	29	3,790	286	1,168	17	..	4	10	5,333	1,762	283	283
2nd year	14	28	3,626	179	857	11	1	4	13	4,733	2,422	314	314
3rd year	..	1	48	1	61	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes														
1st year	4	5	1,047	21	297	2	1	2	9	1,388	926	544	544
2nd year	..	7	836	17	169	..	..	..	4	1,033	540	303	303
Research students ..	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Total ..	**186**	**212**	**24,899**	**1,678**	**7,516**	**89**	**16**	**21**	**92**	**24,709**	**17,528**	**2,413**	**2,413**
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	5,065	12,296	936,455	424,109	1,451,438	11,912	222	696	1,381	2,843,574	2,489,337	7,746	3,715
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	..	52	19,526	8,427	43,501	753	1	18	180	72,458	63,336	6,180	604
Grand Total ..	**5,065**	**12,348**	**955,981**	**432,536**	**1,494,939**	**12,665**	**223**	**714**	**1,561**	**2,916,032**	**2,552,673**	**13,926**	**4,319**

IVB.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Educationally advanced.	Hindus. Educationally backward.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.
	1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total of Population ..	**21,922**	**62,224**	**10,270**	**493**	**13,297,482**	**154,235**	**623**	**1,906**	**263,419**	**2,407,304**	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
Primary.													
Classes—													
I	1,504	4,752	166,483	68,081	343,515	2,399	42	67	164	587,007	533,111	125	..
II	532	1,445	46,946	15,328	58,096	438	17	33	63	122,898	102,277	294	1
III	535	879	22,331	5,128	16,725	145	21	17	57	45,838	33,652	531	1
IV	504	713	12,944	2,364	6,767	82	23	11	41	23,449	13,501	509	11
Middle.													
Classes—													
V	438	354	4,933	478	778	32	21	4	45	7,083	1,750	199	40
VI	373	285	4,097	249	501	32	14	2	28	5,581	1,238	101	38
High.													
Classes—													
VII	332	167	3,166	132	231	15	22	1	30	4,096	399	75	38
VIII	193	107	2,313	82	160	13	16	1	16	2,901	219	78	57
IX	101	96	1,822	842	134	6	8	1	22	2,232	196	77	57
X	64	68	1,660	27	95	5	2	..	8	1,929	150	60	51
Total ..	**4,576**	**8,866**	**266,695**	**91,911**	**427,002**	**3,167**	**186**	**137**	**474**	**803,014**	**686,493**	**2,049**	**294**

University and Intermediate Education.													
Intermediate classes—													
1st year	29	31	760	8	57	2	3	3	2	895	136	10	10
2nd year	23	34	734	9	54	2	4	4	4	868	158	16	16
Degree classes—													
1st year	14	25	387	1	29	2	3	4	5	470	74	17	17
2nd year	13	17	296	3	13	..	2	..	4	348	105	17	17
3rd year	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—													
1st year	..	4	85	..	6	..	1	..	1	97	17	5	5
2nd year ..	1	5	69	..	1	..	1	1	1	79	6	3	3
Research students ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	**80**	**116**	**2,341**	**21**	**160**	**6**	**14**	**12**	**17**	**2,767**	**496**	**68**	**68**
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	4,656	8,982	269,036	91,932	427,162	3,173	200	149	491	805,781	686,989	2,117	362
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	..	17	5,336	1,218	9,348	24	1	7	43	15,994	12,244	425	28
Grand Total ..	**4,656**	**8,999**	**274,372**	**93,150**	**436,510**	**3,197**	**201**	**156**	**534**	**821,775**	**699,233**	**2,542**	**390**

VA.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.
			Educationally advanced.	Educationally backward.									
	1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
Arts schools	4	2	447	26	43	1	..	..	..	523	56	48	48
Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools ..	2	7	1,971	79	298	5	..	8	3	2,373	368	417	307
Normal and training schools.	..	54	1,314	419	2,685	16	..	..	..	4,488	4,176	2,651	2,629
Engineering and surveying schools.	..	3	407	93	273	4	..	..	3	783	472	20	20
Technical and industrial schools.	70	251	3,572	750	2,007	4	..	14	25	6,693	2,495	1,445	1,372
Commercial schools ..	8	56	1,179	138	513	..	2	1	..	1,897	327	342	342
Agricultural schools ..	..	22	47	6	68	..	..	..	..	143	143	28	27
Reformatory schools ..	1	3	193	58	229	1	..	..	..	485	176	..	..
Schools for defectives ..	7	5	282	13	67	..	..	..	..	374	40	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	5	4,780	6,376	28,810	75	..	48	..	40,094	36,233	22,291	20,455
Other schools ..	3	50	17,887	4,120	98,235	1,399	..	..	36	121,730	100,924	9,108	8,374
Total ..	**95**	**458**	**32,079**	**12,078**	**133,228**	**1,505**	**2**	**71**	**67**	**179,583**	**145,410**	**36,350**	**33,574**

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Law	1	3	984	218	390	4	1	1	8	1,610	634	223	223
Medicine	49	5	1,310	8	85	..	3	..	3	1,463	673	117	117
Education	5	9	161	6	72	..	..	..	..	253	133	70	70
Engineering	9	..	219	4	55	1	..	1	4	293	185	20	20
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1	15	1,951	25	123	..	5	1	26	2,147	1,389	181	181
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	2	6	120	10	85	2	..	..	..	225	180	40	40
Total ..	**67**	**38**	**4,745**	**271**	**810**	**7**	**9**	**3**	**41**	**5,991**	**3,194**	**651**	**651**
Grand Total ..	**162**	**496**	**36,824**	**12,349**	**134,038**	**1,512**	**11**	**74**	**108**	**185,574**	**148,604**	**37,001**	**34,225**

VB.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.
			Educationally advanced.	Educationally backward.									
	1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
Medical schools ..	1	8	69	4	9	3	..	..	..	94	..	7	7
Normal and training schools.	..	88	180	18	65	4	..	..	..	355	82	28	28
Technical and industrial schools.	..	307	1,436	222	385	4	..	..	7	2,361	513	467	455
Commercial schools ..	105	59	7	10	..	..	..	..	6	187	..	3	3
Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	45	15	989	155	7,465	62	..	..	6	8,737	5,706	216	112
Total	**151**	**477**	**2,681**	**419**	**7,939**	73	..	..	**19**	**11,759**	**6,326**	**731**	**615**
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Medicine	6	.. 2	28	..	2	..	..	..	3	41	..	..	..
Education	11	9	59	1	2	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
Law	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**17**	**11**	**90**	**1**	**5**	..	..	..	**3**	**127**	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	**168**	**488**	**2,771**	**420**	**7,944**	**73**	..	..	**22**	**11,886**	**6,326**	**731**	**615**

VIA.—Men Teachers.

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools.												
Government	2	47	73	7	..	1	2	1	14	129	18	147
Local board and municipal ..	134	2,317	9,021	544	61	23	10	3,193	8,283	12,077	11,509	23,586
Aided	..	1,568	17,347	1,666	92	13	8	14,294	26,355	20,673	40,670	61,343
Unaided	..	24	520	31	2	4	1	1,775	3,654	577	5,434	6,011
Total ..	**136**	**3,956**	**26,961**	**2,248**	**155**	**41**	**21**	**19,263**	**38,306**	**33,456**	**57,631**	**91,087**
Middle schools.												
Government	5	8	..	..	..	6	..	8	1	13	15	28
Local board and municipal ..	..	22	76	..	..	4	17	49	117	98	187	285
Aided	10	539	2,401	18	..	158	260	2,193	4,469	2,968	7,080	10,048
Unaided	2	79	393	16	..	28	39	365	866	490	1,298	1,788
Total ..	**17**	**648**	**2,870**	**34**	..	**196**	**316**	**2,615**	**5,453**	**3,569**	**8,580**	**12,149**
High schools.												
Government	370	12	5	..	..	45	65	75	113	387	298	685
Local board and municipal ..	6	1	2	..	..	28	..	20	3	9	51	60
Aided	890	385	366	1	..	1,697	1,840	1,669	2,656	1,642	7,862	9,504
Unaided	308	154	267	..	..	1,601	1,592	1,511	2,230	729	6,934	7,663
Total ..	**1,574**	**552**	**640**	**1**	..	**3,371**	**3,497**	**3,275**	**5,002**	**2,767**	**15,145**	**17,912**
..	**1,727**	**5,156**	**30,471**	**2,283**	**155**	**3,608**	**3,834**	**25,153**	**48,761**	**39,792**	**81,356**	**121,148**

VIB.—Women Teachers.

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualification.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools.												
Government	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	10
Local board and municipal ..	2	231	89	53	..	12	..	149	92	375	253	628
Aided	2	92	294	96	..	2	3	975	2,886	484	3,866	4,350
Unaided	..	..	14	1	..	1	..	165	494	15	660	675
Total	**4**	**327**	**400**	**150**	..	**15**	**3**	**1,289**	**3,475**	**881**	**4,782**	**5,663**
Middle schools.												
Government	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	6	6	8	14
Local board and municipal ..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	4	5	9
Aided	3	70	214	12	..	29	15	160	362	299	566	865
Unaided	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	16	10	4	26	30
Total	**3**	**78**	**219**	**13**	..	**30**	**16**	**181**	**378**	**313**	**605**	**918**
High schools.												
Government	31	13	5	..	..	20	14	15	12	49	61	110
Local board and municipal ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	6	9
Aided	161	333	125	3	..	162	127	148	234	622	671	1,293
Unaided	2	28	3	..	..	13	3	5	16	33	37	70
Total	**195**	**370**	**133**	**3**	..	**195**	**144**	**171**	**265**	**707**	**775**	**1,482**
Grand Total	**202**	**781**	**752**	**166**	..	**240**	**163**	**1,641**	**4,118**	**1,901**	**6,162**	**8,063**

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education

VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total Anglo-Indian and European population—

Males	28,665
Females	21,922
Total	50,587

Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school :—

Males	24·2
Females	26·6
Total	25·2

	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on the rolls.†	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from—				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	20	6,054	540	1,761	209	150	3,15,298	4,892	5,13,841	1,58,764	9,92,795
Middle schools	3	449	75	116	9	14	15,752	1,538	10,182	2,182	29,654
Primary schools	6	374	94	47	12	13	10,062	850	9,702	8,705	29,319
Training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**29**	**6,877**	**709**	**1,924**	**230**	**177**	**3,41,112**	**7,280**	**5,33,725**	**1,69,651**	**10,51,768**

INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,303	..	..	..	*12,303
High schools	25	5,223	641	1,137	284	122	2,95,154	17,898	2,57,949	73,633	6,44,634
Middle schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools	9	566	123	137	15	22	16,886	5,900	4,743	10,031	37,560
Training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools	1	59	..	..	3	1	1,320	..	6,209	..	7,529
Other schools	2	50	6	..	1	2	960	..	2,093	1,020	4,073
Total	**37**	**5,898**	**770**	**1,274**	**303**	**147**	**3,26,623**	**23,798**	**2,70,994**	**84,684**	**7,06,099**
Grand Total for Institutions	**66**	**12,775**	..	**3,198**	**533**	**324**	**6,67,735**	**31,078**	**8,04,719**	**2,54,335**	**17,57,867**
Indirect expenditure—											
Inspection ..							48,170	..	..	..	48,170
Buildings, etc. ..							43,741	..	1,01,686	2,59,708	4,05,135
Miscellaneous ..							2,35,645	..	8,92,937	5,72,221	17,00,803
Total (Indirect) ..							**3,27,556**	..	**9,94,623**	**8,31,929**	**21,54,108**
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).							**9,95,291**	**31,078**	**17,99,342**	**10,86,264**	**39,11,975**

*The Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, was abolished in December 1940.

†The term "non-Europeans" "does not include Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
Arts and Science.												
D. Litt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	4	3	7	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.Sc.	2	3	5	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	591	245	836	424	171	595	78	..	78	63	..	63
M.Sc	203	13	216	138	2	140	4	..	4	2	..	2
B.A. (Honours)	572	92	664	388	49	437	100	16	116	81	10	91
B.Sc. (Honours)	239	54	293	175	39	214	5	1	6	3	1	4
B.A. (Pass)	2,867	611	3,478	1,549	320	1,869	204	180	384	114	..	114
B.Sc. (Pass)	952	150	1,102	517	60	577	14	2	16	13	2	15
Law.												
Master of Law	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	379	163	542	255	104	359	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine.												
M.D.	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B. B.S.	398	..	398	170	..	170	6	..	6	3	..	3
L.M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S. M.F. (M.M.F., Bengal)	24	..	24	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.P.H.	64	..	64	48	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	4	40	44	3	26	29	3	2	5	3	1	4
Engineering.												
Master of E. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E. E.	7	..	7	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C. E.	34	..	34	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	6	..	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education.												
B.T.	135	123	258	96	56	152	46	36	82	28	20	48

Commerce.												
Master of Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Commerce	575	221	796	268	89	357	1	1	2	1	1	2
Technology.												
Master of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture.												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts	6,050	1,130	7,180	3,067	476	3,543	556	516	1,072	368	265	633
Intermediate in Science	3,988	506	4,494	2,432	231	2,663	84	19	103	60	16	76
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	77	..	77	69	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	4	..	4	3	..	3	18	..	18	16	..	16
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations	219	..	219	173	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(*a*) *On completion of High School course.*												
Matriculation	22,955	2,177	25,132	13,529	699	14,228	823	1,437	2,260	601	580	1,181
School Final, etc.	76	..	76	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge School Certificate	149	50	199	100	5	105	103	5	108	84	2	86
(*b*) *On completion of Middle School course.*												
Cambridge Junior	125	1	126	84	..	84	122	..	122	80	..	80
Anglo-Indian and European Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	66,346	..	66,346	55,685	..	55,685	3,735	..	3,735	3,267	..	3,267
Vernacular Middle	111	..	111	92	..	92	21	..	21	20	..	20
(*c*) *On completion of Primary course.*												
Upper Primary	121,187	2,738	123,925	101,131	2,513	103,644	9,400	275	9,675	8,205	261	8,466
Lower Primary	264,168	23,317	287,485	218,080	21,521	239,601	45,399	6,312	51,711	36,362	5,188	41,550
(*d*) *On completion of Vocational course.*												
For teacher's certificates—												
Vernacular, Higher	165	3	168	146	2	148	13	3	16	10	..	10
Vernacular, Lower	2,688	143	2,831	2,507	64	2,571	31	4	35	25	2	27
At Art Schools	18	..	18	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	1,694	..	1,694	872	..	872	55	..	55	35	..	35
At Engineering Schools (*a*)	315	..	315	222	..	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools	470	7	477	321	4	325	3	..	3	3	..	3
At Commercial Schools	700	24	724	424	12	436	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools	36	..	36	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Other Schools	10,105	224	10,330	6,492	113	6,605	183	15	198	137	12	149

**i.e.*, appearing from a recognised institution.

(*a*) Include Survey School.

IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas.

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.								Expenditure on institutions (Direct and indirect).				Number of teachers.			
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.									
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
I.—Recognised Institutions.																
For Males.																
Arts colleges	..	..	..	..	12	3,295	12	3,295	81,053	..	2,68,391	3,49,444	..	..	150	150
High schools ..	1	196	..	..	956	209,227	957	209,423	9,31,393	24,156	60,96,392	70,51,941	16	..	10,505	10,521
Middle schools ..	..	..	43	4,702	1,943	190,606	1,986	195,308	2,85,231	5,09,149	24,57,411	32,51,791	..	255	10,140	10,395
Primary schools ..	40	2,127	9,285	754,509	29,364	1,651,134	38,689	2,407,770	33,17,751	18,18,474	22,96,226	74,32,451	66	21,572	53,130	74,768
Training schools ..	128	4,239	..	..	6	177	134	4,416	5,65,850	..	10,911	5,76,761	231	..	23	254
Agricultural schools ..	3	93	..	..	1	50	4	143	22,769	..	870	23,639	7	..	1	8
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	1,220	36,714	1,220	36,714	5,749	5,560	22,448	33,757	..	..	1,137	1,137
Other schools	25	270	1	5	1,667	108,218	1,693	108,493	5,58,818	1,59,633	10,95,038	18,13,489	57	1	5,590	5,648
Total	**197**	**6,925**	**9,329**	**759,216**	**35,169**	**2,199,421**	**44,695**	**2,965,562**	**57,68,614**	**25,16,972**	**1,22,47,687**	**2,05,33,273**	**377**	**21,828**	**80,676**	**102,881**

For Females.																
Arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	..	..	..	..	4	909	4	909	10,912	..	30,053	40,965	..	..	55	55
Middle schools ..	..	..	1	125	86	8,391	87	8,516	83,878	21,153	1,05,668	2,10,699	..	6	511	517
Primary schools ..	21	884	159	7,601	10,101	360,265	10,281	368,750	3,52,006	2,14,429	2,67,831	8,34,266	26	424	10,838	18,288
Training schools ..	3	103	..	..	9	203	12	306	67,854	..	26,043	93,897	10	..	27	37
Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other schools ..	..	..	..	..	34	3,124	34	3,124	22,503	3,187	48,923	74,613	..	..	178	
Total ..	**24**	**987**	**160**	**7,726**	**10,234**	**372,892**	**10,418**	**381,605**	**5,37,153**	**2,38,769**	**4,78,518**	**12,54,440**	**36**	**430**	**11,609**	**12,075**
Grand Total for all Recognised Institutions.	**221**	**7,912**	**9,489**	**766,942**	**45,403**	**2,572,313**	**55,113**	**3,347,167**	**63,05,767**	**27,55,741**	**1,27,26,205**	**2,17,87,713**	**413**	**22,258**	**92,285**	**114,956**
II.—Unrecognised Institutions.																
For males							1,353	66,643								
For females							179	11,638								
Total							**1,532**	**78,281**								
Grand Total for all Institutions.							**56,645**	**3,425,448**								

Explanatory notes :—

(1) Figures for *urban* areas (*i.e.*, municipal, cantonment, notified and smal town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV—A and B and V—A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural* areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

Statement showing particulars of Tols, Kyaung Schools and Mulla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1940-41.

Particulars.		Classed in General Table I, as Primary Schools.	Classed in General Table I, as Special Schools.	Classed in General Table I, as Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
TOLS.					
Institutions—					
Boys ..	..	..	1,146	..	1,146
Girls ..	..	..	6	..	6
Pupils—					
Boys ..	..	..	17,406	..	17,406
Girls ..	..	..	312	..	312
Expenditure from—					
Provincial revenues	Rs.	..	94,318	..	94,318
District or local funds	,,	..	46,748	..	46,748
Municipal funds	,,	..	37,360	..	37,360
Fees ..	,,	..	187	..	187
Other sources ..	,,	..	2.99,609	..	2,99,609
Total	,,		**4,78,222**		**4,78,222**
MULLA AND KORAN SCHOOLS.					
Institutions—					
Boys ..	..	..	65	212	277
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils—					
Boys ..	..	..	2,217	4,634	6,851
Girls ..	..	..	809	456	1,265
Expenditure from—					
Provincial revenues	Rs.	..	..	..	..
District or local funds	,,	..	1,776	..	1,776
Municipal funds	,,	..	628	..	628
Fees ..	,,	..	1,313	..	1,313
Other sources	,,	..	8,572	..	8,572
Total	,,	..	**12,289**	..	**12,289**
KYAUNG SCHOOLS.					
Institutions—					
Boys ..	..	..	..	52	52
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils—					
Boys ..	..	..	..	967	967
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure from—					
Provincial revenues	Rs.	..	..	..	..
District funds	,,	..	..	..	..
Municipal funds	,,	..	..	..	..
Fees	,,	..	..	..	..
Other sources	,,	..	..	..	..
Total	,,	..	..	..	..

List of Educational Journals published in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1940-41.

Name of journal.	Language in which published.	Periodicity.	Place of publication.	Price (each copy).	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
1. Asutosh College Magazine.	Bengali and English.	Thrice a year.	Asutosh College, 9, Russa Road, Calcutta.	..	College Magazine.
2. Azizul Huque College Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	A. H. College, Bogra	..	Ditto.
3. Bankura Zilla School Magazine.	Do. ..	Twice a year.	Zilla School, Bankura.	0 9 0	School Magazine.
4. Barshik Sisu Sathi	Bengali	Yearly ..	5, College Square, Calcutta.	1 8 0	....
5. Berhampur Girls' High English School Magazine.	Bengali and English	Do. ..	Berhampur Girls' High English School.	..	....
6. Bogra Zilla School Magazine.	Do. ..	Thrice a year.	Bogra Zilla School, Bogra.	..	School Magazine.
7. Calcutta Review ..	English	Monthly	Senate Houes, Calcutta.	0 12 0	....
8. Chittagong Collegiate School Magazine.	Bengali and English.	Irregular	Chittagong Collegiate School, Chittagong.	1 0 0 (yearly).	School Magazine.
9. Chittagong Islamic Intermediate College Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Islamic Intermediate College, Chittagong.	1 0 0	College Magazine.
10. Dacca Collegiate School Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Collegiate School, Dacca.	..	Ditto.
11. Dacca Government Muslim High School Magazine.	English and Bengali.	Do. ..	Government Muslim High School, Dacca.	..	Ditto.
12. Dacca Intermediate College Annual.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Intermediate College, Dacca.	..	Ditto.
13. Jessore Zilla School Magazine.	Bengali and English.	Twice a year.	Zilla School, Jessore	0 6 0	School Magazine.
14. Jyotsna ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Lakshmi Press, Bankura.	0 8 0	Ditto.
15. Kachi-Katha ..	Bengali	Monthly	Anil Kumar Chakravarti, Krishnagar, Nadia.	0 1 6	....
16. Khulna Zilla School Magazine.	Bengali and English.	Thrice a year.	Zilla School, Khulna	0 6 0	School Magazine.
17. Krishnagar College, Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishnagar College, Nadia.	..	College Magazine.
18. Krishnath College Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishnath College, Berhampore.	..	Ditto.
19. Malda Zilla School Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Zilla School, Malda	..	School Magazine.
20. Salimullah Muslim Hall Magazine.	Do. ..	Yearly ..	Salimullah Muslim Hall, Dacca.	1 0 0	....
21. Muslim Hall Varshiki.	Bengali	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	....
22. Pabna Zilla School Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pabna Zilla School	..	School Magazine.

Name of journal.	Language in which published.	Periodicity.	Place of publication.	Price (each copy).	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
23. Pathsala ..	Bengali	Monthly	Ramkrishna Bhattacharyya, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	0 5 0	....
24. Palli Sikshak ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rajshahi Printing Works, Rajshahi.	0 2 0	....
25. Prathamik Sikshak	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bharati Press, Raja Gurudas Street, Calcutta.	0 1 3	....
26. Presidency College Magazine.	Bengali and English.	Thrice a year.	Presidency College, Calcutta.	0 10 0	College Magazine.
27. Rangpur Zilla School Magazine.	Do. ..	Irregular	Zilla School, Rangpur.	..	School Magazine.
28. Serajganj B. L. School Magazine.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Serajganj B. L. School, Pabna.	..	Ditto.
29. Sisu Sathi ..	Bengali	Monthly	5, College Square, Calcutta.	0 2 6	....
30. Sisu Bharati ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Indian Press, Ltd., 93, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	0 12 0	....
31. Surabharati ..	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Do. ..	81, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.	6 0 0 (yearly).	....
32. Teachers' Journal	Bengali and English.	Do. ..	209, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1 0 0	....
33. Visva Bharati News.	English	Do. ..	Santiniketan, Birbhum.	0 12 0	....
34. Visva Bharati Quarterly.	Do. ..	Thrice a year.	Ditto ..	2 8 0	..

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